

THE
HISTORY
OF
Philip Waldegrave.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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OF
PHILIP WALDEGRAVE.

CHAP. XX.

Mrs. Ashton receives a letter from Mr. Langley—Mr. Grantham takes a journey to the metropolis—He visits Mr. Langley, and prevails on that gentleman, on certain conditions, to agree to an union between Philip Waldegrave and Harriet Maynard, at a future period.

A FEW days after the excursion to Pershore, of which an account is given in the last chapter of the pre-
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ceding volume, Mrs. Ashton received a letter from Mr. Langley, wherein he expressed his dissatisfaction at the aversion manifested by his niece to the addresses of Mr. Bewdley ; and intimated his suspicions, that her dislike to that gentleman probably arose from her having formed some other attachment. This letter she communicated not only to Miss Maynard, but to Mr. Grantham ; and a consultation was thereupon held between them, and with Philip Waldegrave, upon the subject, and upon the measures proper to be adopted in the present crisis. It was agreed, that Mrs. Ashton should write a letter to Mr. Langley, in which, without being quite explicit, she should throw out some hints relative to Waldegrave, and to Miss Maynard's favour-

able opinion of him. Mr. Grantham had more than once dined at Mrs. Ashton's in company with Mr. Langley; and he, therefore, also proposed, that he himself should take a journey to London; that, during his stay there, he might visit Mr. Langley, and use his endeavours to prevail on him to consent to an union between Philip and Harriet. Waldegrave expressed, in strong terms, his gratitude to Mr. Grantham, for the kindness of his intentions respecting him; Mrs. Ashton perfectly approved the scheme; and the following week Mr. Grantham set out for the metropolis.

MR. Grantham did not visit Mr. Langley immediately on his arrival in town, that the design of his journey to the capital might not be too

B 2 apparent,

apparent, and that gentleman be thereby put too much upon his guard. He had several friends in London, and was too well acquainted with the metropolis, to have any difficulty in finding means to pass his time in it agreeably for a few days. When he had been about a week in London, he called at the house of Mr. Langley, whom he found at home ; and that gentleman asking him to dine with him on the following day, Mr. Grantham accepted the invitation.

MR. Langley received Mr. Grantham very courteously ; and, after dinner, some conversation naturally took place relative to their friends at Evesham. Mr. Langley observed, that he had received that week a letter from Mrs. Ashton, which had confirmed some suspicions that he had

enter-

entertained concerning his niece, and which had given him much dissatisfaction. Mr. Grantham replied, that Miss Maynard had always appeared to him to be a young lady of excellent qualities, of a good understanding, and very amiable disposition; and he believed would not be guilty of any conduct that should afford just ground of uneasiness to her friends. Mr. Langley said, that he had always had reason to be satisfied with the behaviour of his niece, except in a late instance; which was, declining to give any favourable reception to the addresses of a young gentleman, who made overtures of marriage to her, and whose proposals met with his entire approbation. He added, that he had reason to believe, from information which he had received,

and which some passages in Mrs. Ashton's last letter tended to corroborate, that his niece's dislike of the proposals of the gentleman, whose suit he had approved, originated from her having conceived a prior attachment to a young surgeon at Evesham, a connexion between whom and his niece he could not approve ; and especially when an offer had been made to her abundantly more advantageous, both in point of rank and fortune.

THIS opening of the business led Mr. Grantham at once to tell Mr. Langley, that, in consequence of the easy and friendly terms in which he knew he visited at the house of Mrs. Ashton, he was well acquainted with the affair, and with all its circumstances. He added, ' I believe, ' that Miss Maynard has a real aver-
sion

‘ fion to Bewdley, and at this I am
‘ not in the least surprized. He is
‘ very much of a coxcomb, and I
‘ have no favourable opinion either
‘ of his understanding or his morals.
‘ On the contrary, Philip Waldegrave,
‘ for whom Miss Maynard seems to
‘ have a sincere regard, and which is
‘ very ardently returned on his part,
‘ is a young fellow of uncommon
‘ merit, of an excellent understand-
‘ ing, which he has diligently and
‘ successfully cultivated, and of irre-
‘ proachable morals. Both in person,
‘ and in manners, he is also much
‘ uperior to Bewdley ; and these
‘ are circumstances, Mr. Langley, to
‘ which a young lady cannot be
‘ supposed to be wholly indiffe-
‘ rent.’

‘ You seem somewhat partial, sir,
‘ to Waldegrave,’ replied Mr. Lang-

ley ; ‘ but if he does possess all the
‘ good qualities that you are pleased
‘ to attribute to him, I am informed
‘ that he is likely to have but a very
‘ small fortune ; whereas Mr. Bewd-
‘ ley is heir not only to a title, but to
‘ a very large estate.’

‘ BEWDLEY’s prospects, in point of
‘ fortune, I acknowledge, sir,’ said
Mr. Grantham, ‘ are much superior
‘ to those of Waldegrave ; but hap-
‘ piness is not always the result of
‘ titles or of opulence ; and I am fully
‘ convinced, from the dissimilarity of
‘ their characters, that your niece and
‘ Mr. Bewdley would never be happy
‘ together. Your object must cer-
‘ tainly be the promotion of your
‘ niece’s happiness ; which will never
‘ be effected by her marriage with
‘ a man for whom she has so com-
‘ plete a dislike.’

MUCH

MUCH other conversation on the subject passed between Mr. Langley and Mr. Grantham ; in the course of which the former said, ‘ If my niece had married a gentleman who was heir to a considerable fortune, and who on the death of his father would have succeeded to a title, I confess it would have afforded me pleasure. But if my niece has an invincible aversion to Bewdley, I certainly shall not insist upon making her miserable.’ Mr. Grantham then strongly urged the sincerity of the mutual attachment of Waldegrave and Harriet, and descanted very copiously on the merits of the former. Mr. Langley then said, having been very powerfully operated upon by the eloquence of Mr. Grantham in favour of his young friend, that he

B 5 had

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had some dislike to the profession of a surgeon, but if Waldegrave would apply himself for two or three years to the study of medicine, if he would spend one year at Leyden, and two at Edinburgh, and thereby qualify himself to become a respectable physician, he would then consent to their union. He added, that he was no friend to very early marriages; and that he thought, in this case, such a delay would be beneficial both to Waldegrave and to his niece.

MR. Grantham, exceedingly pleased with having succeeded so far in favour of his young friend, told Mr. Langley, that he had no doubt but Waldegrave would readily and gratefully accede to his proposals; and he said farther, that he would himself allow Waldegrave an hundred pounds

pounds a year, during the time that he was employed in prosecuting his medical studies, as a testimony of his regard, and would afterwards give him additional proofs of the sincerity of his friendship.

MR. Grantham and Mr. Langley now parted, and the former immediately acquainted Waldegrave, by letter, with the success of his negotiation. The information was received by him with the highest pleasure; it excited similar sensations in the breast of Harriet; and afforded great satisfaction to Mrs. Ashton. Waldegrave would probably have wished, that an union between himself and Miss Maynard might have been effected at a more early period than was thought proper by Mr. Langley; but his proposals in other respects

were perfectly agreeable to him. The sensibility, with which nature had endowed him, occasioned the operations of surgery to be often very unpleasant to him ; and the profession of medicine, though this also afforded many scenes extremely distressing to a truly humane mind, was much more conformable to his inclinations. He wrote a proper letter to Mr. Grantham on the occasion, which that gentleman communicated to Mr. Langley ; and the latter promised, that, in about three weeks, he would pay a visit to Mrs. Ashton and his niece at Evesham, when he would have an interview with Philip Waldegrave, and settle such farther particulars with him, with his niece, and with Mr. Grantham, as should then appear expedient.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXI.

*Mr. Grantham visits Mr. Ketland—
Conversation at the house of that
gentleman, on the character and
works of St. Evremond, on the
dutchess of Mazarine, and the au-
thor of Hudibras—Character of
Mr. Fownes—Mr. Grantham meets
with an old fellow collegian.*

DURING his stay in London, Mr. Grantham visited several of his old friends, and engaged in social parties with some of his acquaintance. Among the friends visited by him was Mr. Ketland, a gentleman who had formerly been of the same college with

with him at Oxford, but who now resided in Lincoln's Inn Fields, having been for many years called to the bar. He was a man of considerable fortune, and did not engage much in the business of his profession, finding more pleasure in the pursuits of literature, and in literary conversation, than in attendance on the courts at Westminster. He kept a good table, and saw much company, consisting chiefly of men of the liberal professions, and of persons distinguished by literary talents, or by literary taste. With this gentleman Mr. Grantham several times dined, before his return to Evesham. At Mr. Ketland's house, on one of the days on which he dined with him, he met with Dr. Meyrick, a clergyman, who had a living in Essex, and who was an occasional

sional preacher at the Temple church. Mr. Grantham was much pleased with Dr. Meyrick's conversation, as the latter appeared also to be with that of Mr. Grantham. On the same day dined at Mr. Ketland's, Mr. Gauffen, a serjeant at law, Mr. Beachcroft, a barrister, and Dr. Yeldham, a physician.

IN the course of the conversation which then took place after dinner, it was observed by serjeant Gauffen, that he had lately been reading the works of ST. EVREMOND, and had been much entertained by them. Dr. Meyrick remarked, that St. Evremond was formerly a very popular author, but he believed, that his works were not now much read, at least not in England. It is necessary, said Mr. Beachcroft, that some of the old

old authors should go out of fashion, or modern writers would stand no chance of being read. Mr. Ketland remarked, that the works of St. Evremond contained many ingenious and acute remarks on men and manners, and on polite literature; but that he was rather too much of an Epicurean philosopher, though in his general conduct he appeared to have been a man of probity and honour.

‘St. Evremond,’ said Mr. Beachcroft, ‘was a great favourite with the celebrated Ninon l’Enclos; and he corresponded with her when he was far advanced in age, and when he yet appears to have enjoyed great health and great spirits. I remember a letter of his to her, in which he says of himself, speaking of the state of his health, “At eighty-eight years

“ of

“ of age I eat oysters every morning :
“ I dine heartily, and sup tolerably.
“ Heroes are celebrated for less merit
“ than mine.”

SERJEANT Gaussen observed, that he thought St. Evremond was very fortunate, in being a favourite with two such celebrated and accomplished women, as Ninon l'Enclos and the dutchess of Mazarine. ‘ Yes,’ said Mr. Ketland ; ‘ and he may also be considered as fortunate in having been in some degree a favourite, both with Charles II. and king William III. and in being well received at court, both before and after the Revolution.’

DR. Meyrick remarked, that the dutchess of Mazarine was in some respects a very extraordinary woman, and that her fate was very extraordinary.

nary. At the time of her marriage, he said, she brought to her husband a larger fortune than was possessed by any other woman in the world; and yet, at the close of her life, she had not money to pay her debts, and was forced to borrow money even for the purchase of common necessaries. Her fortune, at the time of her marriage, amounted $\text{£}1,625,000$. sterling; so that it was truly said of her, that she brought to the duke of Mazarine "a greater fortune than all the queens of Europe together brought to the kings their husbands." She was besides extremely handsome, and remarkably graceful in her manners; but her marriage was not a happy one. She eloped from her husband, which was the cause of her indigence, as she had no separate maintenance, though she

she had for some years a considerable pension from king Charles the second. She retained a great degree of beauty to the last; so that Des Maizeaux says, "Time, which consumes every thing, had a respect for her charms."

SOME remarks were afterwards made in this company, relative to BUTLER, the celebrated author of Hudibras. Mr. Grantham observed, that Butler was a very keen satirist, and abounded in original thoughts, and in strokes of genuine humour; but he was not always happy in the selection of the objects of his satire. Among these, said Mr. Grantham, were the Royal Society, the illustrious Robert Boyle, and, as it has been supposed, Selden.

DR. Yeldham remarked, that it had always appeared to him, that a
zeal

zeal for civil and religious liberty were, in a considerable degree, the objects of attack in Hudibras, and not merely hypocrisy and fanaticism ; and that in this respect the design of the poem was censurable. The doctor added, that the little patronage which Butler had met with from the court, seemed latterly to have led him, as appears from his Remains published by Mr. Thyer, to advance some political sentiments not suitable to those which he had formerly avowed.

MR. Beachcroft said, ' I will not undertake to prove, that Butler was always happy in the selection of the objects of his satire : the contrary is, indeed, too manifest. But I have repeatedly perused his Hudibras.

bras with great delight. The fertility of his wit, the originality of his conceptions, the variety of learning which he displays, and the humour not only of his thoughts but of his language, all unite to afford a very high degree of pleasure. It is one, among the many instances of worthlessness in the character of Charles the second, that he could suffer a man of such merit, whose great work he so much admired, and so frequently quoted, to live in a state of so much indigence and obscurity.'

SERJEANT Gauſſen then took notice of his having met, in Leicester-fields, a few days before, a clergyman whose name was Fownes, who was known to several of the company, which occasioned some remarks upon his character. 'We know Mr. Fownes,'

‘ Fownes,’ said Dr. Yeldham, ‘ to be a clergyman, or otherwise, from his appearance, we should be sometimes tempted to doubt it.’ ‘ In truth,’ replied the serjeant, ‘ Fownes is generally very spruce in his dress; and always contrives, that it shall be as little like that of a clergyman as possible, in order to preserve in any degree the decorum of his profession.’

‘ I HAVE heard Mr. Fownes take some pains to prove,’ said Mr. Ketland, ‘ that there was no good reason why clergymen, in the week days, should not dress like other gentlemen.’ ‘ I believe the reason of his maintaining that opinion,’ replied the serjeant, ‘ is, that he is very fond of attending balls and assemblies; and he thinks that a dress, in any degree clerical, does

‘ does not make so handsome an appearance at those meetings.’

‘ I THINK,’ said Mr. Beachcroft, ‘ that our friend Fownes is not suspected of being a very hard student.’ ‘ If there are any who entertain such a suspicion,’ said serjeant Gaussen, ‘ they do Mr. Fownes great injustice. ‘ But he is very profoundly skilled in the art of carving. He is almost as good a carver as Cheselden, the celebrated surgeon and anatomist, who said of himself, that he was the best carver in England.’

MR. Ketland remarked, that Mr. Fownes had a great deal of practice in carving, and at some very good tables. ‘ Indeed he has,’ replied the serjeant. ‘ I do not know any other of my acquaintance who dines so frequently at the houses of other men.

‘ men. He has a very decent income; ‘ for he has two livings, one in Kent, ‘ and one in Surrey, and resides on ‘ neither of them: but though he ‘ has a house in town, he dines so ‘ seldom at home, that he seems to ‘ resemble the Parasite in Plautus, ‘ who never found any thing agree ‘ with his stomach, that was eaten by ‘ him at his own house.’

MR. Beachcroft remarked, that though Mr. Fownes was probably not a hard student, he appeared to him to be a very agreeable companion. ‘ He is,’ said Mr. Ketland. ‘ He ‘ keeps much company, and has very ‘ gentleman-like manners. It may ‘ also be remarked of him, that though ‘ he does not study much himself, he ‘ loves to keep company with men ‘ of some ingenuity and information.

‘ Much

‘ Much of the knowledge that he does possess, excepting what he necessarily acquired in the progress of his education, he has collected in the course of conversation ; and when he has obtained tolerably correct ideas, on any subject which may happen to be a fashionable topic of discussion, he will convey those ideas to others clearly, naturally, and gracefully.’

THE character of Mr. Fownes being now dismissed, some remarks were made relative to Mr. Acton, a gentleman of an easy and benevolent temper, who was well known in the fashionable world, but whose inattention to economy had lately involved him in difficulties. ‘ I have heard of several very generous actions of Mr. Acton,’ said Mr. Beachcroft ;

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‘ and as he has rich relations, I hope
‘ they will assist him in his difficul-
‘ ties.’ ‘ They will probably assist
‘ him,’ said serjeant Gausien ; ‘ but I
‘ understand his affairs to be so cir-
‘ cumstanced, that he will hereafter be
‘ in a state of dependence.’ ‘ As I be-
‘ lieve him to be a very worthy man,’
said Mr. Ketland, ‘ I am sorry for it.
‘ For it is not a pleasant thing to be
‘ in a state of dependence, even upon
‘ them whom we may suppose to
‘ have a sincere attachment to us.
‘ He needs no foe,’ says Dr. Young,
‘ who is entirely at the mercy of his
‘ friends.’

AFTER some farther general con-
versation Mr. Grantham and his
friends separated : and, a few days
after, he was walking alone in the
forenoon, in the Mall, in St. James
Park,

Park, when he observed, in one of the seats, a person of a clerical appearance, but whose clothes appeared to have lost much of their original blackness, and who hung down his head with an air of great dejection. Mr. Grantham surveyed him very attentively, and thought he recollect- ed somewhat of his features. He, therefore, went and placed himself at the other end of the same seat, and having made the gentleman a bow, and again looked at him, asked him, if he was not formerly of Trinity College, Oxford. He replied, that he was ; and Mr. Grantham then said, " I believe, sir, your name is " Danvers." The gentleman an- swered in the affirmative ; and, after some farther conversation, recollect- ed Mr. Grantham, as they had both been

of the same college, though Mr. Grantham was an earlier member of the university. At first they conversed only on general topics, and on matters relative to the college and university of which they had been members; but, by degrees, the benevolence of Mr. Grantham's manner induced Mr. Danvers to be somewhat more communicative, relative to his own situation and affairs. He at length informed him, that he was at that time in a state of extreme distress. He gave him a short sketch of his life from the time of his quitting the university; wherein he informed him, that soon after he left Oxford, having taken his master of arts degree, he married, and thereby disqualified himself for a fellowship. His wife, he said, was of a very amiable

dis-

disposition, but he had only a very small fortune with her, which was wholly spent, as well as all that he had received from his father, in less than four years after his arrival in London. He had about two years since, he said, been chosen to a lectureship ; but it was one of the smallest parishes in London, and the income of it very scanty. He was sometimes, he remarked, occasionally employed to preach charity sermons in the metropolis, as he was not thought a bad preacher ; but all the profit that he derived from this, and from his lectureship, was inadequate to the decent support of himself and his family. 'Indeed, my dear friend,' said he, 'the generality, either of the rich, or of the poor, are little acquainted with the difficulties, and distresses,

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that

‘ that occur to those, who are placed
‘ in a line of life, in which they are
‘ always expected to make an appear-
‘ ance in some degree genteel, with-
‘ out an income competent even to
‘ the necessary expences of such a
‘ situation. My temper, till distress
‘ of circumstances had made a deep
‘ impression on me, was, indeed, na-
‘ turally cheerful and social; and,
‘ perhaps, I have not always paid that
‘ exact attention to œconomy, which
‘ my situation rendered expedient.
‘ But I have not been extravagant;
‘ and yet I have been reduced to great
‘ difficulties.’

MR. Grantham then inquired of Mr. Danvers, whether he had any children. He replied, ‘ I have had seven, sir, four of whom are now living.’ Mr. Grantham pulled out his

his pocket-book, and desired Mr. Danvers's acceptance of a ten pound bank-note, and also requested him to favour him with his address. They soon after parted, and Mr. Grantham the next day made some farther enquiries concerning him, and found that his old fellow collegian, notwithstanding the difficulties with which he had been embarrassed, had always sustained a good character. He, therefore, called upon him, according to the direction that he had given him, and found him in obscure lodgings in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's Lane. His wife was a woman of an agreeable person, and of genteel manners ; but she had an air of melancholy, which was evidently the result of their situation. Mr. Grantham made Mr. Danvers another

present of a draft upon his banker for fifty guineas; and sometime after found means, by the assistance of a friend, to procure for him a living in Sussex, of one hundred and fifty pounds a year. By this change of situation Mr. Danvers and his wife both recovered their former chearfulness; he discharges in an exemplary manner his parochial duties; he is respected by his parishioners, and by his neighbours; and now enjoys more happiness than is attained by some of his brethren, who have been raised to a much higher degree of clerical affluence and dignity.

CHAP. XXII.

Mr. Grantham, after his return to Evesham, acquaints Mr. Thomas Waldegrave with his negociation with Mr. Langley in favour of his son—Miss Maynard declines receiving any farther visits from Mr. Bewdley—Mr. Langley arrives at Evesham—He visits Mr. Thomas Waldegrave, in company with Philip and Mr. Grantham—Conversation at the house of Dr. Heathcote.

MMR. GRANTHAM, after his return to Evesham, held several conversations with his friend Philip Waldegrave, relative to the change that

was to take place in his destination, and to the branches of study which it was now proper that he should more particularly prosecute. He also took a ride to Worcester, to acquaint Mr. Thomas Waldegrave with all the circumstances of the rise and progress of that attachment, which subsisted between his son Philip and Harriet Maynard, and with his late negotiation in London with Mr. Langley. As the new destination of Philip appeared to be for his advantage, old Mr. Waldegrave readily gave his consent to the proposed change, and to the intended union between him and Harriet. He also made his acknowledgments to Mr. Grantham, for his kind interposition in favour of his son, and for the friendship that he manifested towards him.

him. Mr. Bryant was likewise made acquainted with the state of his pupil's affairs, and readily testified his concurrence in any measures that should be adopted for his benefit.

Miss Maynard, being now authorized in her refusal by a letter from her uncle, declined receiving any more visits from Mr. Bewdley. The last time he called at Mrs. Ashton's, he remonstrated with that lady upon the subject, and expressed his astonishment, that his visits should be so peremptorily refused, when his addresses had been favoured by Mr. Langley. Mrs. Ashton, in the gentlest terms she could, assured Bewdley, that Miss Maynard had so great a dislike to him, that all his applications to her must be fruitless; and that of this her uncle was now so well convinced,

C 6. that

that he had given his consent to her declining to receive any farther visits from him. Bewdley immediately left the house, with a countenance at once expressive of disappointment and of indignation.

A FEW days after Mr. Langley arrived at Evesham. When the first civilities between him and Mrs. Ashton were over, he jested with his niece on her attachment to Philip Waldegrave, and on the little attention that she seemed to pay to title and to fortune, both of which, he observed, she would probably have obtained by a connexion with Mr. Bewdley. He expressed, however, his desire to promote her happiness; and this desire, he said, had induced him to agree to her union with young Mr. Waldegrave, on condition of his comply-

complying with the terms proposed by him to Mr. Grantham. This address from Mr. Langley caused some blushes in the face of Harriet; but after a little hesitation, and manifest confusion, she at length mustered up sufficient spirits to make her acknowledgments to her uncle for his goodness to her.

THE next day Philip Waldegrave was invited to dine at Mrs. Ashton's, and at her house had his first interview with Mr. Langley. Mr. Grantham was also invited; and, after being some time together, Mr. Langley seemed well satisfied with Waldegrave's conversation and behaviour. The following day Mr. Grantham, Mr. Langley, and Philip, rode together to Worcester, and paid a visit to old Mr. Waldegrave. They dined

with him, as did also Dr. Heathcote; and the next day they all dined together at the house of that gentleman, who much approved of the intentions that were formed respecting Philip Waldegrave, and gave him some useful advice relative to the best method of prosecuting his medical studies both at Leyden and at Edinburgh.

AFTER dinner some conversation took place relative to several eminent medical practitioners. Among others Dr. Boerhaave was mentioned, whom Dr. Heathcote said he had several times conversed with at Leyden. Mr. Grantham remarked, that Boerhaave was originally intended for the profession of divinity. 'His father,' said Dr. Heathcote, 'intended him for a divine; and he was always

emi-

‘eminently pious. But some doubts
‘were entertained about his ortho-
‘doxy; and he was even sus-
‘pected, though without the least
‘ground, of being a disciple of Spi-
‘noza.’ Mr. Grantham observed,
that this seemed to have been occa-
sioned by some opposition made by
Boerhaave to the indiscriminate abuse
of those, who censured Spinoza with
great vehemence, without giving
themselves the trouble of reading, or
of understanding his writings.

‘No other medical professor,’ said
Dr. Heathcote, ‘was ever attended
‘by so great a number of students as
‘Boerhaave. He sometimes met
‘with very unjust attacks, but they
‘made little impression on him.
“The sparks of calumny,” said he,
“will be presently extinct of them-
“selves,

“selves, if you do not blow them.”
Boerhaave had an almost enthusiastic veneration for the works of Hippocrates. He had, however, a great esteem for some of the moderns, particularly for our celebrated Sydenham, whom I have heard him style the “immortal Sydenham.”

PHILIP Waldegrave remarked, that though the great merit of Sydenham was generally acknowledged, it had been objected to him, that, in his writings, he had chiefly attended to his own observations, and to his own practice, and had not always sufficiently regarded other medical authors, particularly with respect to the discrimination of diseases. Dr. Heathcote said, that this objection to the writings of Sydenham was not wholly

wholly unfounded ; Sydenham, like other human beings, was not infallible, either as a man, or as a writer ; but his general merit was uncontested ; and he had a just claim to be ranked among the most illustrious medical writers. Dr. Heathcote added, ' As to the question, whether a preference should be given, by medical men, to a diligent perusal of medical authors, or to actual observation and experience, I shall observe, that mere practice will not do without study, nor study without practice. The truly able physician must be formed by study, by observation, and by experience.'

MR. Thomas Waldegrave said, that he remembered to have read of Dr. Thomas Willis, who was a contemporary of Sydenham, and a very eminent

eminent medical writer, that “ he
“ was regular in his devotions, in his
“ studies, and in visiting his pa-
“ tients ;” and that “ his custom was
“ to dedicate his Sunday fees to the
“ relief of the poor.” In the latter
particular, Mr. Thomas Waldegrave
added, he feared he was not imitated
by many of the physicians of the
present age.

‘ IT must not be expected, sir,’ said
Mr. Grantham, ‘ that all physicians
will be generous, any more than
men of other professions ; but in
physicians may be found much libe-
rality of sentiment, and liberality of
practice. A late celebrated writer,
with whom I very much concur in
opinion on this subject, has well
observed, that “ every man has
“ found in physicians great liberality,
“ and

“ and dignity of sentiment, very
“ prompt effusion of beneficence,
“ and willingness to exert a lucrative
“ art, where there is no hope of
“ lucre.”

SOME remarks were afterwards made relative to the character and writings of the illustrious Robert Boyle, who was well acquainted with Sydenham, and other eminent physicians of that age. This led Philip Waldegrave to observe, that he thought there was somewhat singularly remarkable in the circumstances which attended the rise of the family of Boyle, and which was not to be equalled in the history of the peerage. ‘Richard Boyle,’ said he, ‘who afterwards became Earl of Corke, and who was commonly styled the Great Earl of Corke, when

‘ when he first went over to Ireland,
‘ though he was descended from a
‘ good family, was possessed of so
‘ little property, that it was said of
‘ him, that “ he went over to Ireland
“ with fewer pounds in his pocket,
“ than he afterwards acquired thou-
“ sands a year.” But he not only
obtained a great fortune and an
‘ earldom himself, but four of his
‘ sons became peers in their own
‘ right, and his youngest son, the
‘ ever-memorable Robert Boyle, was
‘ a man whom no titles could have
‘ ennobled.’

MR. Thomas Waldegrave then asked, by what means the first Earl of Corke acquired his great fortune; to which his son replied, ‘ He had been
‘ well educated, was a man of abilities
‘ and of address, and had a handsome
‘ per-

‘ person. He had good recommendations from England, and, after some time, became secretary to the privy council of Ireland. He married a lady with whom he had an estate of five hundred pounds a year; he afterwards made other purchases, at a time when land was to be bought in Ireland at a very low rate; and as he understood the principles of agriculture, he cultivated the land which he thus obtained in the most advantageous manner. His purchases and his improvements advanced progressively; and he also rendered himself so useful to the government, that he at length became one of the lords justices of Ireland, and likewise lord-treasurer of that kingdom. At the same time he lived with so much splendour, that it was

‘ said

“ said of him, that “as he had the power and property, so he had the soul and spirit of a prince; and his castle of Lismore looked rather like the palace of a sovereign, than the residence of a private man, whose estate was of his own raising.”

AFTER some other general conversation, Dr. Heathcote's company took leave of him, and the next day Mr. Grantham, Mr. Langley, and Philip Waldegrave returned again to Evesham.

C H A P. XXIII.

Incidents and arrangements preparatory to the departure of Philip Waldegrave out of the kingdom—A journey to London proposed—Observations on portrait-painting—Mr. Langley leaves Evesham, and returns to the metropolis.

AFTER the return of Mr. Grantham, Philip Waldegrave, and Mr. Langley, from Worcester, the latter continued several days at Evesham; during which time Philip contrived to have some private conversations with his Harriet in Mrs. Ashton's garden. In one of these, Waldegrave

grave expressed, in very strong terms, the happiness which he felt, in consequence of Mr. Langley having given his consent to their union.

‘ But, my dear Miss Maynard,’ said he, ‘ I cannot but regret, that we are to be so long and so widely separated: and I fear, that, while I am at Leyden, my medical studies will often be interrupted by my meditations on my beloved Harriet.’

‘ Perhaps,’ said Miss Maynard, ‘ you may meet with some lady at Leyden, who may assist you to forget me.’ ‘ Never,’ said he, ‘ your image is too deeply engraven on my heart; and the fondness with which I contemplate your accomplishments, your virtues, and your graces, will cease only with my life.’

THEY mutually promised a frequent

quent correspondence ; and while Mr. Langley continued at Evesham, he proposed that Mr. Grantham and Philip, and Mrs. Ashton and Harriet, should take a journey to London, and spend some days there, before Waldegrave set out for Leyden. This proposal was extremely agreeable to all parties ; and a time was accordingly fixed for the intended journey, and such other particulars adjusted, as were necessary previously to Philip's departure for the continent.

ON the day before Mr. Langley left Evesham, he dined at the house of Mrs. Ashton, in company with Mr. Grantham, Philip Waldegrave, and Harriet Maynard. Mr. Bryant the surgeon was also there, and expressed much friendship for his old pupil. Part of the conversation that

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occurred, during the time of dinner, and afterwards, naturally related to their intended journey, and to Philip's voyage to Holland ; but other and more general topics were occasionally discussed.

IN the house of Mrs. Ashton were several original portraits of some of her relations. One of these, which was a picture of an uncle of Mrs. Ashton's, very much struck Mr. Langley, who thought the portrait a remarkable one, and asked, whether it was like the original ? Mrs. Ashton replied, that there was some likeness ; but she must confess, she said, that the picture was much handsomer than her uncle really was. This led to some remarks on the question, whether portraits ought to be exact representations of the originals, or whether

whether the painter should endeavour to improve on those originals, and give what is commonly called a flattering likeness?

‘I REMEMBER,’ said Mr. Bryant, ‘that it is asserted by a great modern artist, that “Nature herself is not “to be too closely copied;” and he ‘has also given it as the opinion of ‘an antient, that “he who takes for “his model such forms as nature “produces, and confines himself to “an exact imitation of them, will “never attain to what is perfectly “beautiful.”

‘IT appears to me,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘that a painter should take the man, whose portrait he is to give, in the most graceful attitude, and when his features are the most animated, and appear to the best advantage.

‘ In this the artist should exhibit his
‘ skill, and his judgment ; but when
‘ he has done this, and so far aimed
‘ at a favourable likeness, I think he
‘ should endeavour to give an exact
‘ resemblance. In historical paint-
ings, where the painter can seldom
‘ give genuine portraits, he may cer-
‘ tainly be allowed to give great scope
‘ to his imagination ; but I think the
‘ same latitude is not to be allowed to
‘ portrait painting. If I wish for the
‘ portrait of a friend, I wish for a ge-
‘ nune likeness. The painter may
‘ say, I have improved upon your
‘ friend’s figure ; and if I had taken
‘ him exactly, he would not have
‘ made so good an appearance. It
‘ may be so ; but I should have been
‘ better pleased with an exact repre-
‘ sentation. I did not want the pic-
‘ ture

ture of an handsome man; I wanted
the picture of my friend; and though
this may have some distant resemblance,
I should have thought an
exact likeness much more valuable.
I remember, indeed, that the great
painter, to whom Mr. Bryant referred,
says, "that all the objects which
are exhibited to our view by nature,
upon close examination, will be
found to have their blemishes and
defects." He likewise says, that
if a portrait painter is desirous to
raise and improve his subject, he
has no other means than by ap-
proaching it to a general idea.
He leaves out all the minute breaks
and peculiarities in the face, and
changes the dress from a temporary
fashion to one more permanent."
In another place this celebrated

‘ artist also says, that those masters of
‘ the art of painting “ only are enti-
“ tled to the first rank in our
“ estimation, who have enlarged the
“ boundaries of their art, and have
“ raised it to its highest dignity, by ex-
“ hibiting the general ideas of nature.”

‘ I will not dispute the general princi-
‘ ples of Sir Joshua Reynolds : but let
‘ us suppose, that there were two ori-
‘ ginal portraits of Homer in exist-
‘ ence, one in which the painter had
‘ indulged himself in some ideas of
‘ general nature, in order to give a
‘ better face than that which the ve-
‘ nerable bard really wore ; and
‘ another in which the artist had gi-
‘ ven an exact resemblance of the
‘ great father of epic poetry, preserv-
‘ ing “ all the minute breaks and pe-
“ culiarities in the face,” and even
‘ the

“the hairs of his chin, and of his eye-
“brows ; I would ask, which would
“the man of taste choose to have in
“his possession, the favourable like-
“ness, or the exact resemblance ? I
“think I may venture to pronounce,
“that every man of taste would pre-
“fer the exact resemblance of the
“great antient bard. And I believe
“that every man, who wishes for the
“portrait of a friend, for whom he
“has a great affection, or esteem,
“would determine in the same man-
“ner. Should it be admitted, that by
“adhering to principles of general na-
“ture, the artist may best display his
“own talents, it must, I think, at the
“same time be acknowledged, that
“those who purchase the portraits of
“men whom they loved or admired,

‘would almost universally prefer an exact resemblance.’

‘PRAY, Mr. Waldegrave,’ said Mr. Langley, ‘which should you prefer, a fair and honest portrait of my niece, or one in which the painter had somewhat flattered her?’

‘INDEED, sir,’ replied Waldegrave, ‘I should prefer a portrait that should represent Miss Maynard exactly as she is. I am not a friend to much flattery in portraits; though I should consider him as an extraordinary painter, who could exhibit a more pleasing face than that which Miss Maynard really possesses.’

THIS brought a blush into the face of Harriet: upon which Mr. Bryant said, ‘What are your sentiments upon this subject, Miss Maynard?’ After

a lit-

a little pause, she replied, ‘ It is a subject, sir, that I have very little considered: but as to what Mr. Waldegrave has said, I am certainly much obliged to him for his partiality to me. I must, however, observe, that though he is unwilling to allow to painters the privilege of flattery, he takes the liberty of practising the art himself. I must be very vain, indeed, if I thought otherwise.’

‘ Oh !’ said Mr. Bryant, ‘ lovers have always been allowed to flatter their mistresses. This is a privilege much more antient than the age of Homer.’

‘ I HAVE never had an opportunity,’ said Philip Waldegrave, ‘ to see more than two or three paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and those I thought very capital performances; but I think, sir,’ said he, addressing

himself to Mr. Grantham, 'though you
' seem somewhat to differ in opinion.
' from him, you consider him as a
' painter of great merit, and a very
' able writer.' 'I certainly do,' replied
Mr. Grantham: 'and I am not sure,
' if the matter were fully investigat-
' ed, that we differ much in opinion.
' For I remember that he says, in
' one of his discourses, " If an exact
" resemblance of an individual be
" considered as the sole object to be
" aimed at, the portrait painter will
" be apt to lose more than he gains
" by the acquired dignity taken
" from general nature. It is very
" difficult to ennable the character of
" a countenance, but at the expence
" of the likeness, which is what is
" most generally required by such
" as fit to the painter." However,

‘as to the general merit of Sir Joshua Reynolds, I regard him as an artist of a very high order; and, for the variety and elegance of his attitudes, I think him superior to any painter antient or modern. As a man, he appears also to have been very amiable; and I consider his discourses on the principles of his art as compositions of distinguished excellence.’

DIVERS other matters were discussed, after the business of portrait-painting was dismissed; but as what passed would not be very interesting to our readers, we shall not attempt to relate it; and shall content ourselves with observing, that the next morning Mr. Langley left Evesham, and proceeded immediately towards London.

C H A P. XXIV.

Philip Waldegrave, Mr. Grantham, Mrs. Ashton, and Miss Maynard set out from Evesham, on a journey to London—They arrive in the metropolis—Remarks relative to St. Paul's cathedral, to Sir Christopher Wren, and the first Earl of Shafesbury.

ON the day fixed for leaving Evesham, Mr. Grantham and Philip Waldegrave, Mrs. Ashton and Harriet Maynard, entered a coach which they had hired for the occasion, in order to proceed on their journey to London. Philip had previously paid a visit

a visit to his father at Worcester, to take leave of him before his quitting the kingdom. They went the first day to Oxford, and the next morning set out for Blenheim, and took a view of that magnificent edifice, and of Woodstock park. They dined at Woodstock ; and, as Mr. Grantham was not fond of very expeditious travelling, they proceeded no farther that night than to High Wycombe. ' Many persons of fortune,' said Mr. Grantham, ' who may travel just as they please, and who often have no other object than that of removing from one place to another, travel as if they were riding for their lives, and without the least mercy on the poor animals by whom they are drawn. But that mode of travelling is not agreeable to my taste. I love

“love to travel at leisure, and at my
‘ease ; and to view the country as
‘I pass. A man can hardly even
‘think, when he is whirled across
‘the country with the rapidity which
‘is affected by many people of very
‘high fashion.”

IN the morning they proceeded
from High Wycombe ; and when
they had gone about two miles, on
the road between that town and
Beaconsfield, they saw in the foot-
path a man with venerable grey locks,
decently dressed, though his clothes
appeared to have seen much service,
and who seemed to walk with dif-
ficulty. There was somewhat in his
figure which interested Mr. Gran-
tham in his favour ; so that he
alighted from the carriage, and di-
recting the coachman to move slowly,
entered

entered into conversation with him. In consequence of his inquiries, the old man told him, that he was travelling towards London ; and that he walked with difficulty, in consequence of his having travelled almost the whole of the preceding night, his money being so nearly exhausted, that he had not enough left to defray his expences at an inn. He had, he said, seen better days ; but he was now going to London, in hopes of meeting with his son, who had been several years in the West Indies, but was now, as he was informed, arrived in England, and at present in a village in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. After some farther conversation, Mr. Grantham, to the great surprize of the old man, gave him two guineas, and again

again joined his companions in the carriage.

IT was not the intention of Mr. Grantham and his company to reach London before dinner: they, therefore, proceeded to Acton, and there dined, and arrived in London about five in the afternoon. As Philip Waldegrave had never before been in London, he was much struck with the populousness of the streets, and with the splendour of the buildings. They passed through a great part of the city, as Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard were to take up their residence in Aldergate-street, at the house of an upholsterer, whose wife was nearly related to Mrs. Ashton. Convenient lodgings were provided for Mr. Grantham and Philip Waldegrave in the neighbourhood.

THE

THE next morning Mr. Grantham and Philip called at the house of Mr. Langley, who returned with them to visit Mrs. Ashton and his niece, and invited them all to dine with him on the succeeding day. And as Waldegrave was desirous of seeing what was most remarkable in London, before he quitted the kingdom, and was now in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, he went in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Grantham and the two ladies, to take a view of that cathedral. Charles Rainsford, who had been informed of their arrival in London, also joined the party.

WALDEGRAVE was the only one of the company who had never before seen St. Paul's cathedral; and as he had some taste for architecture, he viewed that magnificent edifice with

with great pleasure. ‘The architect,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘by whom this stately church was erected, was a man of very uncommon and resplendent merit. He was one of the first and most active members of the Royal Society, and promoted the design of it by discoveries in various branches of science. He was also the author of many mechanical inventions. Mr. Hooke said of him, that “since the time of Archimedes, there scarcely ever met, in one man, such a mechanic hand and so philosophical a mind.” His knowledge was very extensive; and in various subjects and sciences he was a most minute and accurate observer. I remember one of his letters, written when he was at Paris, in which, after giving an account

‘ count of buildings, and designs of buildings, he says, “ My business now is to pry into trades and arts. “ I put myself into all shapes to humour them. It is a comedy to me, and sometimes expensive: I am loth yet to leave it.” In the same letter he has also a passage to this purpose: “ Bernini’s designs of the Louvre I would have given my skin for; but the old reserved Italian gave me but a few minutes view. It was five little designs in paper, for which he has received as many thousand pistoles. I had only time to copy it in my fancy, and memory.”

‘ I BELIEVE,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ that Sir Christopher erected a greater number of magnificent buildings than were ever produced by any other

‘other architect.’ ‘We have no account,’ replied Mr. Grantham, ‘of so many being built by any other man. Besides St. Paul’s cathedral, he erected, after the fire of London, more than fifty churches in that city. Among these was St. Stephen’s, Walbrook, which is esteemed his master-piece, and the inside of which is uncommonly beautiful. It has been said, that Italy itself can hardly produce a modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion. The Monument, Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals, the palace of Hampton-court, and the Theatre at Oxford, were also of his erection.’

‘NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary merit of Sir Christopher Wren,’ said Charles Rainsford, ‘I have heard,

‘ heard, that he was turned out of his office, as surveyor general of the works, at a very advanced age, in the reign of George the First.’ ‘ He was,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ to the indelible disgrace of that reign. He had outlived his court friends, and was removed to make way for another man who had better court interest. Such was the respect paid by George the First, and his ministers, to the greatest architect then in the world. Sir Christopher was of a very cheerful and philosophic temper, preserved his mental abilities to the last, and lived to be upwards of ninety years of age.’

WHEN they had thoroughly viewed St. Paul’s, they returned again into Aldersgate-street, where Waldegrave first noticed three houses, which had

had somewhat singular in their appearance, and which seemed formerly to have been one building.

‘ That building,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ which is now divided into three habitations, was erected by Inigo Jones, and was formerly the house of the first Earl of Shaftesbury. If you look attentively at the edifice, you will see that the front is beautiful.’ Waldegrave agreed that it was; and then observed, that several historians had spoken in very severe terms of the nobleman by whom that house was formerly inhabited.

‘ In my opinion,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ the character of the first Earl of Shaftesbury has been much misrepresented. Many of the charges, which have been brought against him, are not only destitute of evidence,

“dence, but, when investigated, appear to be wholly groundless. His conduct in several particulars was certainly censurable, and his ambition led him to some improper compliances with the court. But, in general, the great talents with which he was endowed were employed in support of the liberties of his country. He was a very distinguished parliamentary speaker, and few statesmen of that age possessed equal political knowledge.”

C H A P. XXV.

Conversation at the house of Mr. Langley—A trip to Vauxhall—A duel—Waldegrave takes leave of his friends, and sails for Holland.

THE following day, the same company, Charles Rainsford excepted, after viewing some other of the more remarkable places in London, dined together at the house of Mr. Langley, in conformity to the invitation of that gentleman, who now seemed perfectly satisfied with Philip Waldegrave, and to be much pleased with his conversation. He had also

invited, the same day, Mr. Barwick, a surgeon, with whom he had been some years acquainted. This gentleman was esteemed an accurate anatomist, and a very skilful operator; and he added to his merit in his own profession, much knowledge in polite literature, and very amiable manners. In the course of the conversation which took place during the time of dinner, Mr. Barwick remarked, that he had met in the Park that morning an old school-fellow, who was now a captain in a marching regiment. 'We were both of us, I 'believe,' said he, 'much pleased with 'meeting with each other; and we 'agreed to dine together to-morrow 'at a tavern in Westminster. We 'were very intimate at school, where, 'though his father afterwards chose

‘to make a soldier of him, he applied himself closely to his books, and still retains a great love of literature.’

‘It may be natural to imagine,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘that a taste for literature would make a man un- inclined to a military life; but it must at the same time be admitted, that military men have much leisure for literary pursuits; and that some distinguished military men have been also remarkable for their literary attainments. Among the an- tients Xenophon and Cæsar were eminently conspicuous for their talents as fine writers, as well as for their military abilities; and, in our own country, Sir Philip Sydney and Sir Walter Raleigh were celebrated both as soldiers and as scholars.’

‘I THINK,’

‘ I THINK,’ said Miss Maynard, ‘ Sir Philip Sydney was a patron of Edmund Spenser, the author of the *Fairy Queen*.’ ‘ He was, madam,’ replied Mr. Barwick; ‘ but Spenser survived Sir Philip some years; and there is too much reason to believe, that this amiable poet died in a state of great indigence.’ ‘ I remember,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ an old dramatic piece in verse, in which are these lines, relative to Spenser:

‘ Blithe was each valley, and each shepherd proud,
 ‘ While he did chaunt his rural minstrelsie;
 ‘ Attentive was full many a dainty ear,
 ‘ Nay, bearers hung upon his melting tongue,
 ‘ While sweetly of his *Fairy Queen* he sung,
 ‘ While to the water’s fall he tuned for fame,
 ‘ And on each bark engrav’d *Eliza’s name*;
 ‘ And yet for all, the unregarding soil
 ‘ Unlac’t the line of his desired life,
 ‘ Denying maintenance for his dear relief;

*• Careless care to provide his exequie,
• Scarce deigning to shut up his dying eye.*

‘ SPENSER,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ is too allegorical, and his allegory is founded upon chivalry, with the tales of which we are not now greatly interested ; but it is impossible for a reader of taste not to be delighted with the fertility of his imagination, the splendour of his descriptions, and the harmony and beauty of his versification.’

SOME remarks were then made relative to the poetical productions of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey ; who lived earlier than the time of Spenser, and who, it was observed, might have been classed among those men, who were distinguished both by literary and military talents.

talents. ‘That nobleman,’ said Mr. Barwick, ‘was both an able general and an excellent poet. Mr. War-ton says, that when he returned from his foreign travels, he was “the most polite lover; the most learned nobleman, and the most accomplished gentleman of his age.” The same ingenious writer also says of Lord Surrey, that for “justness of thought, correctness of style, and purity of expression, he may justly be pronounced the first English classical poet;” and he appears to have been the first writer of blank verse in the English language. He was very unjustly condemned and executed, on a pretended charge of high treason, in the reign of that unfeeling tyrant, Henry the Eighth. The reason

‘ assigned by Henry, for taking away
‘ the Earl’s life, is admirable: “ I
“ have observed him,” said he, “ to
“ be an enterprising youth. His
“ spirit was too great to brook sub-
“ jection, and though I could ma-
“ nage him, yet no successor of mine
“ will ever be able to do it; for which
“ reason I have dispatched him in
“ my own time.”

OTHER miscellaneous converfa-
tion afterwards took place, and the
company at length separated, well
pleased with each other. Two days
after, Mr. Grantham, Philip Walde-
grave, Mrs. Ashton, Miss Maynard,
and Charles Rainsford, formed a
party to visit Vauxhall Gardens.
Waldegrave was much pleased with
this place of entertainment, and they
passed a very agreeable evening toge-
ther.

ther. But in one of the walks, towards the close of the evening, they met, in company with several other young fellows, Mr. Bewdley, who had so lately been a suitor to Miss Maynard. He bowed to Mrs. Ashton and to Harriet, but cast a very contemptuous look at Philip Waldegrave. They met once again before they quitted the gardens, but nothing more passed. It happened, however, that the next morning, Mr. Grantham having an appointment to do some business with a lawyer in Gray's Inn, asked Waldegrave to go with him thither, telling him, that his business would not take up much time, and that he might in the mean while amuse himself with walking in Gray's Inn Gardens, which he would find a very pleasing place, and not ill adapt-

ed for contemplation. Waldegrave accordingly went with him ; but while Mr. Grantham was transacting his business with the lawyer, it unfortunately happened, that Waldegrave again met with Bewdley in Gray's Inn Gardens. Bewdley's disappointment respecting Miss Maynard rankled in his mind ; seeing his rival in company with her the preceding evening had much exasperated him ; and the unexpected sight of him again the next morning made his rage ungovernable. He went up to him, and gave him the epithet of scoundrel, telling him, that if he had not practised some dishonourable arts, Miss Maynard would never have manifested so much partiality for such a fellow as himself. Waldegrave made him a very spirited reply ; upon which

which Bewdley asked him, whether he dared meet him as a man, and give him the satisfaction of a gentleman. Waldegrave instantly replied, that he would meet him in any place, in any way, or in any manner that he thought proper. Their altercation ended in an appointment to meet the next morning, with swords and pistols, in Hyde Park. All this passed before Mr. Grantham had ended his business with his lawyer; and when he returned, he found Waldegrave in one of the covered seats at the upper end of the gardens. Philip took not the least notice of what had passed, as he thought his honour engaged to keep the affair a profound secret, except to the person whom he intended for his second, that nothing might be

done which would prevent his keeping his appointment with Bewdley the next morning. He accordingly provided himself with a sword, and with pistols, in the course of the afternoon: and as Bewdley had informed him that he should bring a gentleman with him, he engaged Charles Rainsford to attend with him as his second, and appeared with him the next morning at the place that was proposed, and precisely at the hour that had been appointed. Bewdley and his friend arrived there a few minutes after: and having gone through the usual forms on such occasions, they proceeded immediately to the business of their meeting. They each of them fired their pistols, but without effect, and then had recourse to their swords. Waldegrave

had

had learned to fence a little, but had no great skill in the art. However, by his courage, his agility, and the quickness of his eye, he succeeded so well as to wound Bewdley in the sword arm, and to disarm him. In this manner was the affair terminated, to the great mortification of Bewdley, who had lost his mistress, and gained no honour by his encounter with his rival.

WHEN the affair was fully ended, Waldegrave communicated the circumstances of it to Mr. Grantham; who told him, that though he would not severely censure his conduct, he could not commend it. He was glad, he said, that he had come off so well in so dangerous a business; but observed, that he must ever con-

sider duelling as an indefensible practice. No real principles of honour, he added, could oblige any man to hazard his own life, and violate the laws of his country, because another man chose to act with insolence, with violence, and with injustice. It was meritorious in a man to be ready to sacrifice his life in support of the liberties of his country, or the great rights of mankind ; but there was no merit in any man hazarding his life, when his only inducement to it was a desire of conforming to the maxims of false and imaginary honour. Waldegrave had also some gentle remonstrances on the subject from Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard ; and the breast of Harriet was much agitated by her reflexions.

reflexions on the danger to which her lover had been exposed.

WHEN the day arrived, that had been fixed for Philip Waldegrave to depart from London, in order to proceed to Leyden, he took a kind leave of Mrs. Ashton, and a very tender parting took place between him and Harriet. He had taken leave of Mr. Langley the preceding day. Mr. Grantham set out with him in a post-chaise, in order to accompany him to Harwich. He had previously procured, by the assistance of his friends, recommendatory letters for Waldegrave, to several of the professors at Leyden, and also to a respectable merchant of that city. Mr. Grantham staid at Harwich till the packet sailed, and then returned to his friends in London.

London. Waldegrave had a safe and expeditious passage ; and on his being landed in Holland, proceeded immediately for Leyden.

C H A P. XXVI.

Waldegrave arrives at Leyden—Prosecutes his studies in that city, and becomes acquainted with some of its most respectable inhabitants—Conversation at the house of Mr. Vanderplank—Observations relative to several eminent painters, and their works.

ON his arrival at Leyden, the commendatory letters, with which Waldegrave had been furnished by Mr. Grantham, procured him a very favourable reception in that city. Leyden is the most antient of the universities

universities in the United Provinces, and the most celebrated. Waldegrave procured very convenient apartments in the town, was diligent in his attendance on the lectures of the several professors, and applied himself to his studies with assiduity. But as he wished not only to extend his acquaintance with science and literature, but also to increase his knowledge of men and manners, he occasionally visited at the houses of several respectable and well informed inhabitants of Leyden, who were not members of the university. The name of the merchant, to whom Mr. Grantham had procured him a letter of recommendation, was Vanderplank. He was a man of large property, and of considerable commercial reputation; and he lived in a

more

more hospitable and genteel style than the generality of Dutch merchants, even those who are known to have accumulated ample fortunes. His wife was a native of Saxony, and had been educated at Dresden; and was considered by some of her mercantile neighbours as a woman of too many accomplishments, and of manners too highly polished, for the wife of a merchant. They thought her behaviour and mode of living not perfectly suitable to that moderation and frugality, by which they wished the citizens of Leyden to be distinguished. Mr. Vanderplank also introduced Waldegrave to several of the principal inhabitants of Leyden, particularly to Mr. Schwenck, who had a taste for painting, and possessed a very valuable

valuable collection of pictures, by the best masters.

AT the house of Mr. Vanderplank Waldegrave likewise became acquainted with Dr. Hoffham, a young physician, and with Dr. Baumgartner, a clergyman, who was upwards of eighty years of age, but still preserved his health and his chearfulness. Waldegrave took the greater pleasure in the company of the last of these gentlemen, because he well remembered some of the most eminent men of the last age, and was very ready to communicate whatever he knew concerning them. In a converfation one day after dinner, at the house of Mr. Vanderplank, when Waldegrave and these gentlemen were present, some remarks were:

were made relative to Gerard John Vossius, who had been a celebrated professor at Leyden, and was the author of many learned works. ‘ He met with some persecution, I think,’ said Dr. Hoffham, ‘ on account of his want of orthodoxy, and because he did not give implicit assent to the decisions of the synod of Dort.’ ‘ He did ;’ said Dr. Baumgartner. ‘ He was the father of Isaac Vossius, who died in England, who was also a very learned man, but neither so good nor so able a man as his father. It was said of the son, that he understood almost all the languages of Europe, without being able to speak one of them well ; and that he was accurately acquainted with the genius and customs of antiquity, but was

‘ was an utter stranger to the manners
‘ of his own times.’

MENTION was then made of JOHN LE CLERC ; upon which Dr. Baumgartner said, ‘ I remember, John Le Clerc well. I often saw him at Amsterdam. He was a man of strict integrity, and of very various and extensive knowledge. He was an indefatigable student, a man of great liberality of sentiment, a firm friend to rational religion, and to the best interests of science, and literature. He was sometimes attacked by bigots, and his circumstances were far from affluent : but, his publications were very numerous, and valuable, and the republic of letters is under infinite obligations to him.’

DR. Hoff ham remarked, that the

library

library belonging to the university of Leyden had been much enriched with Arabic manuscripts by Golius, who succeeded Erpenius there as Arabic professor. 'Golius,' said Dr. Baumgartner, 'possessed a great fund of oriental literature. In order to increase his knowledge in the Arabic language, and in Arabian literature, he attended the Dutch ambassador to the court of Morocco, and afterwards went to Aleppo and Constantinople, at both of which places he resided a considerable time. The Arabic, Turkish, and Persian manuscripts, which he brought with him to Leyden, were very numerous and very valuable.'

'Golius,' said Waldegrave, 'corresponded with our learned Pococke. He had a high opinion of

own

'him,

‘ him, and consulted him on questions relative to oriental literature.’

Dr. Hoff ham observed, that it was universally acknowledged, that Pococke was a great orientalist; and it was also said of him, that he was a very excellent man. ‘ Our celebrated Locke,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ was very intimate with Pococke; and he gave one of the most honourable testimonies in his favour, of his unexceptionable conduct and behaviour, that was ever given of any man. He said of him, “ I can say of Dr. Pococke what few men can say of any friend of theirs, nor I of any other of my acquaintance, that I do not remember that I ever saw in him any one action that I did, or could, in my own mind blame, or thought amiss in him.” ’

Two days after this conversation passed, Waldegrave went in company with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderplank, and Dr. Hoffham, to view Mr. Schwenck's collection of paintings. It was numerous, and much taste and judgment were evidently manifested in the selection of the pieces of which it was composed. Speaking of his mode of collecting, Mr. Schwenck said, ' Though I admire the works of the celebrated artists, yet I readily purchase any picture which suits my taste, and which I think excellent, whoever be the artist.'

THEY were much struck with a fine landscape of Claude Lorraine's, which was esteemed one of the best of that great artist. ' It is reported of Claude Lorraine,' said Waldegrave,

grave, ' that he was not much indebted to the instructions of any master ; and that his extraordinary excellence is chiefly the result of his own indefatigable application, and incessant observation of nature.' ' I remember,' said Dr. Hoffham, ' that Sandrart relates, that Claude used to explain to him, as they walked through the fields, the causes of the different appearances of the same prospect at different hours of the day, from the reflexions or refractions of light, from dews or vapours, in the evening or morning, with all the precision of a philosopher.'

A FINE portrait then excited their attention, which was painted by Sophonisba Anguisciola. ' The lady who painted that picture,' said Mr. Schwenck, ' was a native of Italy.

' She

‘ She was born at Cremona, and of a very distinguished family.’ Waldegrave observed, that he had seen several of her pieces in England, and that they appeared to him to possess great merit.

‘ Well,’ said Mrs. Vanderplank, ‘ then I find it is possible for women to paint fine pictures.’ ‘ Certainly, madam,’ replied Waldegrave, ‘ as the ladies exhibit great beauty in their own persons, there are also many instances of their being able, in works of ingenuity, to exhibit the beauties of art and of nature.’

THEY then admired two pieces of Gerard Douw, one a portrait, and the other a conversation piece; both which were admirable for the exquisiteness of the finishing. ‘ It required no inconsiderable degree of

VOL. II. F ‘ patience.’

‘ patience,’ said Dr. Hoffham, ‘ to fit to this artist for a portrait. I have read that a lady, whose portrait he painted, was obliged to sit to him five days for the finishing of one of her hands, which was represented leating on an arm chair.’ A very fine representation of a tempest was then pointed out by Mr. Vanderplank. ‘ That piece,’ said Mr. Schwenck, ‘ was painted by Ludolph Backhuysen. He had uncommon merit in the representation of tempests, and sea-pieces in general. The czar Peter, when he was in Holland, took great delight in seeing him paint, and often endeavoured to draw after vessels which he had designed. He was a very laborious artist; and though, on account of his rank, he admit-

‘ admitted the visits of the czar, yet
‘ it was generally observed of him,
‘ that, when he was painting, he
‘ would not suffer even his most in-
‘ timate friends to have access to him,
‘ lest his fancy should be disturbed,
‘ and the ideas he had formed in his
‘ mind be interrupted. It is said to
‘ have been a frequent custom with
‘ him, whenever he could procure
‘ resolute mariners, to go out to sea
‘ in a storm, in order to store his
‘ mind with grand images, directly
‘ copied from nature, such images as
‘ would have excited in others ter-
‘ ror and dismay ; and the moment
‘ he landed, he always impatiently
‘ ran to his pallette, to secure those
‘ incidents, the traces of which might
‘ be obliterated by delay.’

WALDEGRAVE was much pleased

with this collection of paintings; and, after viewing it, he, and the rest of the company, dined with Mr. Schwenck. The evening he spent with some of the professors and students of the university.

At the houses of Mr. Vanderplank and Mr. Schwenck, Waldegrave generally conversed in the French language. He had made a considerable progress in that language while he was at Evesham, chiefly by his own application, so that he could readily understand any French author; but he was deficient in the pronunciation; and this deficiency he had endeavoured to supply by the assistance of a French teacher, whom he met with at Leyden. In conversing with the professors of the university, and other learned men whom he occasionally met

met with, it was his practice to speak much in Latin. In this he followed the advice of Mr. Grantham, who thought speaking Latin too much neglected by the English ; and that the reasons assigned for this were not satisfactory.

relied in yll ad **D**au
mæsse' etheng eur swegolda
mæsse' eur leid eur eur
swegolda to a mæsse' eur
mæsse' eur beocwe' mæsse' eur
mæsse' eur or mæsse' eur
mæsse' eur swegolda to a mæsse' eur
mæsse' eur beocwe' mæsse' eur
mæsse' eur swegolda to a mæsse' eur
mæsse' eur beocwe' mæsse' eur

C H A P. XXVII.

An excursion to Rotterdam—Conversation concerning the character of Erasmus—Waldegrave meets with one of his countrymen at Leyden, who relates to him some of the incidents of his life.

DURING his stay at Leyden, Waldegrave was greatly esteemed by the professors of the university, and by other inhabitants of the town with whom he became acquainted. His close application to his studies, the abilities and knowledge which he displayed, the politeness of his manners, and his open, frank, and liberal temper,

temper, all contributed to give them an high opinion of him. He sometimes made little excursions to the Hague, to Utrecht, and to Rotterdam; and, before he returned to England, had made what is called the tour of the provinces; which he could do with the less difficulty, and the less loss of time, on account of the narrow extent of the country, and the great facility of travelling in it. A writer of the last century, speaking of Holland, says, "He who hath observed the easy accommodation for travel therein, both by land and water; their excellent order, and regular course in all things; the number of learned men; the abundance of rarities of all kinds; the industry, frugality, and wealth of the people;

“ their numerous good towns ; the
“ extraordinary neatness of their
“ buildings and houses ; their pro-
“ per laws and administration of jus-
“ tice ; and their incredible number
“ of shipping and boats ; will think
“ it an omission to rest in the sight
“ of other countries without a view
“ of this. A country of little extent,
“ and soon travelled over, but so
“ replenished with people, noble
“ cities, fair towns and villages, as is
“ not to be met with upon so little a
“ compass of ground, except perhaps
“ in China.”

IN one of Waldegrave's excursions to Rotterdam, which he made in company with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderplank, Dr. Baumgartner, and Dr. Hoffham, after viewing what was most remarkable in that city, particularly the
little

little house in which Erasmus was born, and the statue of him in the great market-place, they dined together at the house of a considerable merchant at Rotterdam, whose name was Holtzmeyer. After dinner some conversation passed concerning Erasmus, the boast of Rotterdam, and the great literary ornament of the age in which he lived. He was a favourite character with Waldegrave, and he loved much to converse about him. Mr. Holtzmeyer observed, that the first statue which was erected at Rotterdam in honour of Erasmus was made of wood; that another was erected afterwards of stone, which was destroyed by the Spaniards; but that the present was made of bronze, and was supposed by good judges to be well

executed. It has been remarked, said Dr. Hoffham, that, ' if the materials of these different statues advanced in intrinsic value, Erasmus had this in common with the Deities of antient Rome ; for not only the offerings made by private persons, but those of cities and of nations, were at first of low price, and afterwards of a more expensive kind.'

' SOME of the earlier years of Erasmus,' said Dr. Baumgartner, ' were passed in poverty at Paris ; but he there applied himself to his studies with indefatigable application. In one of his letters to his friends, written when he was in France, he says, that, as soon as he could get any money, he would purchase, first, Greek authors, and, secondly, some

‘some clothes.’ ‘I should think,’ said Mrs. Vanderplank, ‘that a man might do better without Greek authors than without clothes.’ ‘That, madam,’ said Dr. Hoffham, ‘would be the general opinion; but Erasmus was very little of a beau, and very much of a scholar.’

‘I THINK,’ said Mr. Vanderplank, ‘Erasinus spent sometime in England.’ ‘He did, sir,’ said Waldegrave; ‘and, notwithstanding his attachment to Greek authors, was a great admirer of the English ladies.’ Mr. Holtzmeyer observed, that he had heard that Sir Thomas More was one of the most distinguished among the English friends of Erasmus. ‘He was, sir,’ said Waldegrave; ‘and Erasmus, who had a great regard for Sir Thomas More, had also a very

high esteem for his favourite daughter, Margaret Roper, who was a very learned and very accomplished lady. And speaking of that lady brings to my remembrance a most interesting scene, which would make a fine subject for an historical picture. I mean the interview between her and her father, near the Tower of London, after his return from his trial. She waited on the Tower-wharf till his return, thinking it might be the last time that she should ever see him. The moment he appeared in sight, regardless of the numerous spectators, she burst through the crowd and the guard which surrounded him ; and, having received his blessing upon her knees, she embraced him with the most eager affection. Other af-

fecting

fecting particulars are recorded of this tender scene, which drew tears even from the surrounding guards.'

THE subject of Erasmus himself being then resumed, it was observed by Dr. Baumgartner, that though Erasmus had never openly taken the side of the reformers, yet, by the ridiculous light in which, by his writings, he had placed many of the superstitions of the Romish church, he greatly promoted the cause of the Reformation. ' Erasmus,' said Dr. Hoffham, ' thought Luther, and some of the other reformers, too violent; and he himself was certainly too timid. This, indeed, was his great failing. The age in which he lived was an age of persecution, and he had no inclination to be

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‘ be a martyr. *Affectent alii martyrium*, said he ; *ego me non arbitror hoc honore dignum*. He also received pensions and presents from princes, cardinals, and Romish prelates, which, as he had no regular means of subsistence, he was unwilling to relinquish.’

‘ It must, however, be acknowledged,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ that Erasmus in general manifested a free and independent spirit. He says, in one of his epistles, “ Profit “ is what I value not : I would “ not be rich : I desire only what “ may enable me to preserve my “ health, and pursue my studies, “ without being a burthen to any “ one.” His temper was naturally “ cheerful ; but his cheerfulness, “ towards the close of his life, seems “ some-

‘ somewhat to have abated. His
‘ love of literature, however, never
‘ forsook him. I remember that in
‘ one of his epistles, written when he
‘ was about sixty-five, is a passage to
‘ this purpose. “ The studies, which
“ I have hitherto pursued, will, I
“ hope, accompany me to the grave.
“ I should be glad to have a calm and
“ quiet evening of life, if I cannot en-
“ joy a healthy and a cheerful one.
“ To secure me from the infirmities
“ of age, or to give me a stronger
“ constitution, is not in the power of
“ the great.”

Two days after Waldegrave re-
turned with his friends to Leyden, as
he was walking, after dinner, he saw
a gentleman who appeared to be an
Englishman, viewing the buildings
of the university, and making some
inquiries.

inquiries concerning them. Desirous to give any information to his countryman, he went up to him, and accosted him in English; and, after some conversation, invited him to his lodgings. The gentleman, whose name was Stanley, having no particular acquaintance at Leyden, readily accepted his invitation. They talked at first on indifferent subjects: after which Waldegrave asked Mr. Stanley, whether any particular business had brought him to Leyden. He replied, that he had been brought thither merely by curiosity; and that being of no profession, and having no family, it was a matter of little consequence in what country or place he resided. A man who had nothing to do, he said, might naturally be induced to travel from one place

to

to

to another, in order to avoid being tired with himself. Waldegrave prevailed on him to sup with him ; and, when they had drank a bottle together, and were become more social and communicative, Mr. Stanley, in order to satisfy some of Waldegrave's inquiries, gave him the following brief history of himself.

“ I WAS born, sir, said he, in the county of Suffolk, where my father's family are said to have been settled before the Norman invasion. I was the only son of my father, who had an estate of about eight hundred pounds a year, which he pretty regularly spent, neither hoarding up any thing, nor ever in his expences much exceeding his income. He

was

was much addicted to the sports of the field, and lived in great harmony with those gentlemen in the neighbourhood who were distinguished by the same propensity. My father sent me for several years to the grammar-school at Beccles, where I passed through the several classes, without much commendation, and without much censure. I did not wholly neglect my books, nor did I apply myself to them with any more assiduity than the authority of my master rendered necessary. My father paid little attention to literature, and I was not excited to the prosecution of it by the example or the admonitions of any other of my relations. When I quitted the school at Beccles, I went to live wholly with my father; and as he had no other children,

dren, and thought he should leave me sufficient to support me genteelly, he brought me up to no profession. He considered the learning that I had acquired at Beccles as fully sufficient for all the purposes of a gentleman, without any farther education, excepting only some instruction in the French language, and in the art of dancing. I sometimes joined with my father, and the neighbouring gentlemen, in the sports of the field, though I had no great relish for them; but in other respects I led a life sufficiently indolent, making little addition to the knowledge I had acquired, and being engaged in no rational or profitable pursuit. When time hung heavy on my hands, I sometimes amused myself with a little reading; but seldom had recourse

course to any other literary productions than plays or novels. I had an intrigue or two with farmers daughters in the neighbourhood; but my father never recommended matrimony to me, and I felt in myself little inclination for it.

“ My father died when I had just entered my twenty-fourth year, leaving me in possession of an unincumbered estate of nearly eight hundred pounds a year. When he had been dead about two months, having no great attachment to my native place, or to any of my neighbours, I resolved to go up to London, in order to see if I could not spend my time more agreeably in the metropolis than in the country. On my arrival in town, I took genteel lodgings in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden;

and

and soon became familiar with all the places of public amusement. Nor was it long before I acquired some acquaintance in London; but they were several of them of licentious morals, and introduced me to some ladies of easy virtue. With women of this class I at different times formed improper connexions, which greatly impaired both my health and my fortune. I also sometimes visited the gaming table, and there lost considerable sums. Experience, however, has sufficiently convinced me, that the life of a professed man of pleasure is not a life of happiness. My conduct has not procured me my own esteem, or the esteem of others. I have had many acquaintances, but not one valuable friend.

“ I OCCASIONALLY went into the country,

country, to visit my estate, which was left to the management of others; but my time was chiefly spent in the metropolis, and at the fashionable watering-places. By improper female connexions, by gaming, and other expences, in a course of years, I reduced my fortune from eight hundred pounds a year to little more than two hundred pounds a year; and that is the whole of which I am now possessed. After such a reduction of my fortune, I did muster up sufficient resolution not to sink it lower; and accordingly, for three years past, I have made my expences quadrate with my income.

“ My fortune being thus diminished, I sometimes had recourse to reading, as a less expensive amusement than those to which I had been

accustomed; and I now began to take some pleasure in the perusal of books of travels. This excited in me a desire to visit foreign countries; and it is this disposition which has brought me to Leyden. In the course of the last two years, I have travelled over several of the Italian states, and great part of France and the Austrian Netherlands, and I am now come to visit Holland. I travel by cheap modes of conveyance, and in a frugal manner, in order to adhere strictly to the resolution that I have formed, of making no farther reduction of my annual income.

“ I FIND myself somewhat amused by travelling, but I cannot acquire tranquillity of mind. My irregularities have impaired my constitution, and I reflect with regret on the life

life that I have led, and on the reduction of my fortune. I am now forty-six years of age, and cannot meditate with pleasure either on the future or the past. It is a great evil for a man to be brought up to no profession. If my father had left me only a fourth part of that fortune, to which I succeeded at his death, and I had been brought up to some useful and respectable profession, I should probably have passed my life much more innocently and more happily."

WALDEGRAVE made his acknowledgements to Mr. Stanley, for the frankness and sincerity with which he had communicated to him the incidents of his life, and the errors of his conduct; and then said, "No man, sir, who possesses a good understanding,

standing, or any sensibility of heart, can reflect on a mispent life without concern, and without remorse. But what is past cannot be recalled. As to the point of income, you still possess much more than is ever obtained by far the greatest part of mankind. It is, perhaps, too late now to apply yourself to any profession; but as you are not without some taste for reading, you would probably acquire more tranquillity of mind by spending a greater portion of your time in study. While a man has any degree of health, and the use of his faculties, it is never too late to return to the paths of wisdom and of virtue; and in no other paths but these is true felicity ever to be found. I would also recommend to you, my

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dear

dear sir, the perusal of some of the best writers in theology and ethics. At any period of life, and in any circumstances, an adherence to the rules of virtue, and to the dictates of piety, is the truest source of substantial consolation."

MR. STANLEY staid several days at Leyden, and then took leave of Waldegrave, in order to visit some other parts of Holland, and soon after returned to England.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Philip Waldegrave receives information of the death of his father—He returns to England, and finds his friend Charles Rainsford involved in difficulties—Mr. Grantham arrives in the metropolis—Remarks relative to Sorbiere, Sprat, and Anthony Wood—Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave arrive at Evesham.

MR. Grantham, Mrs. Ashton, and Miss Maynard, returned again to Evesham, soon after Philip Waldegrave had sailed for Holland. They received frequent letters from him, and he was often the subject of their

conversation; and still more frequently the subject of the meditations of Miss Maynard. When he had been nearly a year at Leyden, his father, Mr. Thomas Waldegrave, was seized with a malignant fever, which carried him off in less than four days. Mr. Grantham wrote a letter to Philip Waldegrave, acquainting him with his father's death, the news of which he received with sentiments becoming a son on such an occasion. Mr. Grantham told him, in the letter wherein he communicated to him this mournful event, that as his arrival in England, before the time that he otherwise intended it, could now be of no service, he need not put himself to any inconvenience to hasten his return, as he would take upon him the necessary care, if he approved

approved it, respecting his father's funeral, and securing his fortune and effects. Waldegrave made his acknowledgments to Mr. Grantham for this offer, which he thankfully accepted. He did not, however, stay much longer at Leyden, but returned to England in about two months after the death of his father.

ON his arrival in London, he waited upon Mr. Langley, by whom he was well received. Before he quitted the metropolis, he made inquiries after his friend Charles Rainsford, whom he found involved in considerable difficulties. He had mixed much in company, and his company had not always been of the best kind. In his expences, he had considerably exceeded the income allowed him by his father. His good-

nature had also led him to enter into some engagements in behalf of one of his companions, which he found himself unable to fulfil. In consequence of these imprudencies, when Waldegrave arrived in town, young Rainsford was at the house of a sheriff's officer. From a knowledge of his father's character, he had been prevented from making application to him, as he was of a very austere temper, and little inclined to make any allowance for youthful indiscritions. Waldegrave was anxious to go to Evesham, but he thought the duties of friendship required, that he should not desert his friend in his distress. He, therefore, wrote to Mr. Grantham, acquainting him with Charles Rainsford's situation, and requesting his advice. Mr. Grantham returned

returned an answer, informing him, that he would come up immediately to town, and endeavour to afford young Rainsford some assistance, and then return with him to Evesham. He accordingly came to town, and Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave were again very happy in each other's company. Waldegrave felt for Mr. Grantham both gratitude and esteem; and Mr. Grantham had a very sincere regard for Waldegrave. After spending some hours together, and having much conversation about their friends at Evesham, they set out in order to give some assistance to Charles Rainsford. Mr. Grantham, by a judicious application to Rainsford's creditors, and by advancing a sum of money, which Rainsford was to repay when his

finances would admit it; obtained his release from the custody of the sheriff's officer.

THE next day Mr. Grantham walked to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and introduced his friend Waldegrave to Mr. Ketland, of whom some account was given in a preceding chapter. They afterwards dined with that gentleman; and there met with two gentlemen whom Mr. Grantham had before been in company with at the same house, Dr. Meyrick and Serjeant Gaussen. Two other gentlemen also dined with Mr. Ketland that day, Mr. O'Brien, a member of the Irish House of Commons, and Dr. Moffatt, a civilian.

IN the course of the conversation that took place after dinner, Mr. Ketland observed, that he had lately
been

been reading Sorbiere's account of his journey to England, and had been much amused with some of his remarks. ' He asserts,' said Mr. Ketland, ' that there is no country in the world so well known as England, which he ascribes to the accuracy with which it has been described by Camden. He endeavours to prove, that the fertility of England, and its many natural advantages, had tended to render its inhabitants haughty. He complains of their arrogant behaviour to foreigners; but he admits, that they are endued with very excellent qualities; " for though," says he, " some have had the hardiness to say, that the English have skimmed the vices of other nations, and despise their vir-

“ tues, yet there is something in them
“ which is great, and which they
“ seem to retain from the old Ro-
“ mans.” Of the English eloquence,
“ and English authors, he speaks very
“ unfavourably. “ I understand,”
he says, “ that all the English elo-
“ quence consists in nothing but mere
“ pedantry ; and that their sermons
“ from the pulpit, and their plead-
“ ings at the bar, are much of the
“ same stamp.—The English books
“ are mostly written after the same
“ manner, and contain nothing but
“ rhapsodies of things ill enough set
“ together ; and yet they are valued,
“ and the authors get reputation by
“ them ; for they frequently do not
“ cite the books from whence they
“ borrow, and so their copies are
“ taken for originals.” As a proof
of

‘ of his judgment, however, Sorbiere
‘ met with one meritorious English
‘ writer ; and this was that volumi-
‘ nous female author, the famous
‘ Duchess of Newcastle. “ Though
“ the English comedies are almost all
“ prose,” says he, “ I brought a vo-
“ lume written by the Marchioness of
“ Newcastle along with me, by
“ which, as also by three other vo-
“ lumes of the poetical, political, and
“ philosophical works of this lady,
“ I was glad to make it appear in
“ France how much her excellent
“ genius, admirable sense, and elo-
“ quence, abounded throughout the
“ whole composition.”

‘ Sorbiere,’ said Dr. Meyrick,
‘ though he was a man of some parts,
‘ and some general literature, yet
‘ was vain and superficial ; and his

‘ book contains errors and misrepresentations, which were smartly pointed out and exposed by Dr. Sprat, afterwards bishop of Rochester. But, in his answer to Sorbiere, there is much petulance as well as wit; and I am not sure, that there is more candour in Sprat’s performance than in that of Sorbiere. There are also in Sprat’s piece some passages sufficiently ridiculous; particularly one, which I remember, relative to the *Icon Basiliæ*, which was long supposed to be really written by Charles the First. After mentioning the various literary works of great merit which had been produced in England, Sprat says, “ And above all, we have one small book, which we dare oppose to ALL THE TREASURES

“ SURES OF THE EASTERN AND
“ WESTERN LANGUAGES. It is
“ that which was written by our late
“ king and martyr, whose majestical
“ style, and divine conceptions, have
“ not only moved all his readers
“ to admire his eloquence, but in-
“ clined some of the worst of his
“ enemies to relent in their cruelty
“ towards him.”

SERJEANT Gaussen observed, that Anthony Wood, speaking of the work which Dr. Sprat had answered, states it to be “ an insolent libel on our “ nation, written by one Sam. Sor-
“ biere, who styles himself histo-
“ riographer-royal to the king of
“ France, but who was originally
“ no more than a pedagogue.”

DR. Moffatt remarked, that Anthony Wood was not very courtly
in

in his expressions ; but that his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, though written in a very rustic style, and with a great want of impartiality, yet contained a large fund of valuable information. He added, ‘ I have lately read ‘ Wood’s Diary, which is a curious ‘ and amusing publication. In his ‘ account of his earlier years, he ex- ‘ presses his astonishment at his mo- ‘ ther’s want of penetration. She was ‘ so silly, he says, that she repeatedly ‘ proposed to him the trade of a tinner ‘ or tin-man, or a man that made ‘ kitchen-ware and lanthorns ; “ be- ‘ cause she found him to have a me- ‘ chanical head, and at leisure times ‘ to be always active in framing ‘ little baubles.” The old lady, it ‘ seems, had no idea that “ such ‘ a little junior would become an ‘ author,

“ author, and a publisher of several
“ folios, for the good and benefit of
“ the commonwealth of learning.”
‘ Soon after he had taken the degree
‘ of bachelor of arts, he was af-
‘ flicted with a quartan ague, which
‘ occasioned him to retire into the
‘ country; and there, he says, his
‘ landlord persuaded him “ to drink
“ his ague away.” Accordingly they
‘ went to the alehouse, before his
‘ ague fit came on, and “ set hand to
“ fist, and drank very desperately.”
‘ But Anthony did not find his land-
‘ lord’s recipe efficacious in the cure
‘ of an ague. He was of opinion,
‘ that the air of Oxford was bad.
‘ Our historiographer was by no
‘ means partial to the ladies. He
‘ enumerates the evils that were
‘ brought upon Merton College, by
‘ Sir Thomas Clayton being chosen
‘ warden

‘ warden of it ; and one great griev-
‘ ance was, his having a wife. Wood
‘ thought, that no married man
‘ ought to be head of a college. He
‘ complains, that when lady Clayton
‘ came to Oxford, the warden’s fur-
‘ niture, his chairs, his stools, his
‘ tables, and his beds, were all to be
‘ changed. The warden’s garden
‘ was also to be altered, new trees
‘ planted, and new arbours made ;
‘ all which changes, he says, “ though
“ unnecessary, yet the poor college
“ must pay for them ; and all this
“ to please a woman.” He adds,
“ Not content with these matters,
“ there must be a new summer-house
“ built, wherein her ladyship and her
“ gossips may take their pleasure.” He
‘ also says of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, pre-
‘ sident of Trinity College, that he
‘ was “ a man of good parts, and able
“ to

“to do good things ;” but that his
‘ wife was a scornful woman, and
‘ that there was “ no need of marry-
“ ing such a woman, who was so
“ conceited, that she thought herself
“ fit to govern a college or univer-
“ sity.”

WALDEGRAVE remarked, that Wood had given an entertaining account of his first introduction to the famous William Prynne, and of his going with him to the Tower to examine the records. ‘ Yes,’ said Dr. Moffatt, ‘ and though Prynne ap-
‘ pears, according to the Oxford
‘ historian’s own account, to have
‘ been extremely civil to him, yet he
‘ speaks of him in a very morose
‘ manner. Prynne appears then to
‘ have been a popular character;
‘ and in his walk with Wood from
‘ Lincoln’s Inn to the Tower, his pro-
‘ gress

‘ gress was interrupted by the acquaintance he met with, and with whom he conversed, in passing through the city. Accordingly Wood speaks indignantly of the time that was lost, in consequence of Prynne’s “ meeting with citizens, and prating with them.” He says, that Prynne “ received him with old-fashioned compliments, such as were used in the reign of king James I.;” and when he went with him to the Tower, he describes Prynne as being dressed “ in his black taffaty-cloak, edged with black lace at the bottom.”

MR. O’Brien observed, that as Anthony Wood was always zealous for the church, and the royal party, it must have been extremely mortifying to him to have been expelled the

university

university by their influence ; and that one of the volumes of his *Abeneæ Oxonienses* should have been publicly burnt before the theatre at Oxford.

AFTER some farther conversation, Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave took leave of Mr. Ketland, and the following day they dined with Mr. Langley ; and the next morning set out in a post-chaise for Evesham. When they arrived at Uxbridge, they stopped some time in order to call at the house of an apothecary in that town, whose name was Monkhouse, who was in indigent circumstances, and whom Mr. Grantham had frequently assisted in his pecuniary distresses. This man, though not unskillful or negligent in his profession, nor immoral in his conduct,

conduct, had led for some years a very unpleasant life, and been involved in considerable difficulties. He had a large family, but his wife was extravagant and indolent, nor was he in any respect remarkable for his discretion. The warmth of his temper had been the means of bringing him into two or three law-suits, which had been determined against him, and had greatly contributed to impair his circumstances. He had been more than once arrested, and had been delivered from confinement by the generous interposition of Mr. Grantham, who had known him from his youth, and believing him to be honest, had a regard for him, notwithstanding the imprudence which too frequently appeared in his conduct. Mr. Grantham observed to

Walde-

Waldegrave, after they had left the house of the apothecary, that it was a matter of extreme difficulty to keep a man from sinking, after his circumstances were known to be embarrassed, and whose difficulties were increased by frequent instances of imprudent and injudicious conduct. Mr. Grantham had repeatedly given Monkhouse advice as well as money; but the apothecary set a much higher value upon the latter than the former.

THE first night of their journey Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave lodged at Oxford, and in the afternoon of the following day arrived at Evesham.

C H A P. XXIX.

Philip Waldegrave goes from Evesham to Worcester—Conversation at the house of Dr. Heathcote—Remarks relative to Harrington, Hale, and Blackstone—Waldegrave goes with Mr. Grantham to Shrewsbury—Takes leave of Mr. Grantham, and proceeds to Edinburgh.

ON his arrival at Evesham, Waldegrave met with a very affectionate reception from his beloved Harriet; and a very cordial and friendly welcome from Mrs. Ashton. After staying two days at Evesham, he set out for Worcester, accompanied by Mr. Grantham,

Grantham, to take possession of his father's effects, and to make a final settlement of his affairs. When he had paid the debts of his father, and adjusted every thing, the residue which came to him was not very considerable.

DURING his stay at Worcester he visited Dr. Heathcote, and dined with him in company with Mr. Grantham, and Mr. Copeland, a clergyman of that city. Dr. Heathcote was very glad to see his old acquaintance Philip Waldegrave, and conversed with him on the then state of the university of Leyden, and the characters of its professors. After dinner, they entered into conversation on various other topics. Mr. Copeland observed, that he had lately been reading the **OCEANA** of Harrington,

rington, which he thought a political performance of great merit.

‘Hume,’ said Dr. Heathcote, ‘says of it, that “ it is the only valuable model of a commonwealth that has yet been offered to the public.”

I believe,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ I could point out very material objections to the political system of Harrington; though I acknowledge, that he had great merit, both as a man, and as a writer. He appeared to great advantage when he was examined in the Tower, on the pretence of being concerned in a plot, which appears to have been only imaginary. On that occasion his behaviour discovered great magnanimity and self-possession; and the dignity of genius, when united with conscious integrity, was strikingly

‘ingly exhibited. The earl of Lauderdale, and the other royal commissioners who were sent to examine him, made a very mean figure in the presence of this illustrious prisoner. But though not the least evidence of guilt was produced against him, he was long continued in such a state of confinement and persecution, as will ever reflect extreme dishonour on the government by which it was authorized.’

MENTION was then made of Sir Matthew Hale, who was contemporary with Harrington, and who, it was said, had been found fault with for a want of tractability as a judge, both under the protectorate of Cromwell, and under the administration of Charles the Second. ‘A want

‘ of obsequiousness to the government for the time being, has certainly,’ said Mr. Copeland, ‘ not been the general fault of judges. But even Charles the Second himself bore testimony to the incorruptible integrity of Hale.’

‘ SIR Matthew Hale,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ was more reverenced in his own time, than any other judge who ever presided in an English court of justice. Roger North, who, from party connexions, and political prejudices, had a dislike against him, yet says of him, that his voice was oracular, and his person little less than adored.’ ‘ Hale,’ said Mr. Copeland, ‘ was not one of those judges who affect to do a great deal of business in a short time. He considered patient attention

tion as one of the duties of a judge; and that he ought not, either to shew the quickness of his conceptions, or for the sake of expediting business, so to hurry on causes, as to prevent their being thoroughly and impartially investigated. I have known a judge, who was a man of considerable talents, so desirous of displaying the quickness of his own parts, and of appearing to do much business in a short time, that on some occasions he neither allowed time for himself, nor for the jury, to understand the causes which they were appointed to decide: and, in consequence, they were determined erroneously and unjustly.'

‘THE famous Non-conformist, Richard Baxter,’ said Dr. Heathcote, ‘who had much personal ac-

H 2 ‘quaintance

“quaintance with Sir Matthew Hale,
“says of him, that he had “gone
“through his employments, and gone
“off the stage, with more universal
“love and honour, for his skill, wis-
“dom, piety, and resolved justice,
“than ever he heard or read, that
“any Englishman ever did before
“him, or any magistrate in the world
“of his rank, since the days of the
“kings of Israel.”

WALDEGRAVE observed, that it was somewhat remarkable, that the late judge Blackstone, notwithstanding his great celebrity as a law writer, never made any considerable figure either at the bar, or on the bench. The profits of his profession, as a barrister, he said, were not adequate to his expences ; so that he left London, and retired to Oxford, where

where he had a fellowship. ‘ Black-
stone,’ said Dr. Heathcote, ‘ first
acquired reputation by his lectures
at Oxford as Vinerian professor ;
and to that reputation he owed
his subsequent preferment. His
want of success at the bar was oc-
caſioned by his deficiency with re-
spect to fluency of speech. He was
a much better writer than a speaker.
He had also, I believe, somewhat
of diffidence about him ; and it
seems to be a general opinion, that
modesty is of no use whatever at
the bar.’

Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave
returned again to Evesham ; and the
latter passed many happy hours there
in company with his Harriet. But
their felicity was somewhat inter-
rupted by the consideration, that

they were soon again to be separated, and that their second separation was to be for a longer period than the former. In one of their conversations together, in the same alcove, in Mrs. Ashton's garden, in which Waldegrave had first declared the strength of his attachment to Miss Maynard, he said to her, ' Your image, my beloved Harriet, is often present to my mind, when I am personally far removed from you.' ' Well,' said she, ' but did you meet with no lady, during your stay at Leyden, for whom you conceived a regard?' ' I certainly,' said Waldegrave, ' met with ladies at Leyden, whose personal accomplishments, agreeable manners, and polite attention to me, interested me very much in their favour; but I never met

‘met with one, that in the least
‘lessened the ardour of my attach-
‘ment to my beloved Harriet, or
‘that I could in any respect put
‘in competition with her.’ ‘But
‘if the ladies of Leyden have failed,’
said Harriet, ‘to make a sufficient
‘impression upon you, perhaps the
‘ladies of Edinburgh may be more
‘successful. At Edinburgh you are
‘to make a longer stay; and the la-
‘dies of Edinburgh, I have been told,
‘are very seducing and attractive.’
‘I shall certainly,’ replied Walde-
grave, ‘be in no danger from the
‘ladies of Edinburgh, or of any other
‘place, while I think on the mental
‘and personal accomplishments of
‘Miss Maynard.’

MUCH conversation passed be-
tween Waldegrave and his Harriet:

on the manner in which she had passed, and should continue to pass, her time, during his absence. A considerable portion of her time was spent, in conjunction with Mrs. Ashton, in acts of benevolence; some of it was appropriated to the usual feminine employments; and much was devoted to the cultivation of her mind. Before Waldegrave set out for Leyden, he had given Miss Maynard a list of books proper for her perusal; some of which he had purchased for that purpose, when he was in London with her. He had also purchased others with that view after his return from Leyden. In her course of reading, she exactly followed the instructions given her by Waldegrave; in consequence of which she read authors of real merit, and

and she read them methodically, and thereby derived from them a much greater degree of improvement.

WHEN Waldegrave had been about three weeks at Evesham, he began to prepare for his journey to Edinburgh. Mr. Grantham had an old friend who resided at Shrewsbury, and to whom he had long promised to pay a visit. He, therefore, resolved to take this opportunity of doing it, and proposed to Waldegrave that he should accompany him to Shrewsbury, and thence proceed to Edinburgh. Accordingly, when the necessary preparations for their journey were completed, they set out together on horseback for Shrewsbury, having previously taken leave of Mrs. Ashton and Miss Maynard. The preceding evening a long con-

versation, to themselves very interesting, had taken place between that young lady and Waldegrave; in which they made mutual declarations of attachment and fidelity; and expressed their ardent wishes, that they might never again suffer the pain of so long a separation.

IN their journey to Shrewsbury, Mr. Grantham and Waldegrave lodged the first night at Bridgenorth. The next morning they took a view of the remains of the old castle, and other antiquities and curiosities of that town, and arrived in the evening at Shrewsbury. The name of the gentleman, whom Mr. Grantham now visited, was Portlock. He was a man of fortune, in the commission of the peace, and highly respected by his neighbours. He had received

a liberal education, possessed much knowledge of the world, and was a man of agreeable temper and manners. A considerable intimacy had been formed between him and Mr. Grantham many years before in London ; and he accordingly received Mr. Grantham and his friend Waldegrave with great kindness and hospitality.

Two days after their arrival at Shrewsbury, Mr. Portlock had invited to dine with him a clergyman of that town, who had taken the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge, and whose name was Brunsdon ; and also Mr. Pyecroft, a country gentleman of the neighbourhood, and Dr. Ravenhill, a physician. The company likewise consisted of Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Randall, a widow

lady of Shrewsbury. During the time of dinner, some observations were made relative to a gentleman of that town, who had lately been killed by a fall from his horse. Mr. Pyecroft thereupon observed, that such accidents were very frequent, and that the number of horsemen who did not die a natural death was considerable.

‘ Montaigne,’ said Mr. Portlock, ‘ was of opinion, that dying at a very advanced age was not a natural death. He says, that we are naturally exposed to a great variety of accidents ; and, therefore, that there was nothing unnatural in a man’s breaking his neck with a fall, being drowned in a shipwreck at sea, snatched away by a pleurisy, by the plague, or by some other disease ; and he maintains, that to die of old age is a death rare,

‘ rare, extraordinary, and singular;’ and, therefore, so much less natural than the others.’ Dr. Ravenhill remarked, that the sentiment of Montaigne would appear more just, if examined, than might at the first view be apprehended. Those, said he, who look into our weekly or annual bills of mortality, will find, that the number of those who die at an advanced age, is but few, compared with those who die at an earlier period.

SOME mention was then made of a lady of Shrewsbury, of whom Dr. Ravenhill spoke highly, and in whose commendations Mr. Portlock concurred. This drew some remarks from Mrs. Randall, who said, that she had observed for some time, that Mrs. Hainworth, the lady spoken of, was a very great favourite of the gentlemen,

lemen, but that she could not discern the reasons of it. She added, ' I do not see that she is remarkably handsome. There is nothing extraordinary, either in her features or her complexion.' ' I believe I can tell you, madam,' said Dr. Brunsdon, ' what it is that renders Mrs. Hainworth so attractive to the men. It is neither her features, nor her complexion, that they particularly admire; though in these respects she is sufficiently agreeable. But they see in her all the mildness and gentleness of her sex; they see in her nothing of haughtiness, vanity, or affectation; but an habitual disposition to oblige, a constant desire to please, and a solicitude not to offend. This is the charm that is diffused.

‘ diffused over her features, and her
‘ whole deportment, and by which the
‘ men are captivated. No cosmetics,
‘ no affected airs, nor any artifice of
‘ dress, could render her equally al-
‘ luring.’

Before Waldegrave left Shrewsbury, he had been accompanied by Mr. Portlock, and Mr. Grantham, in viewing the antiquities, and whatever was most worthy of observation in that town. On the day he set out from thence, Mr. Grantham accompanied him to Whitchurch, where they dined, and took an affectionate leave of each other. Mr. Grantham went back to Shrewsbury, where he continued a few days longer, and then returned to Evesham.

FROM Whitchurch Waldegrave proceeded immediately to Chester.

He

He very attentively viewed the walls and gates of that antient city, its noble bridge, and its old cathedral and castle. While he was thus employed, he observed a young man, with a genteel air, and animated countenance, but not very well dressed, who seemed, like himself, to be examining the antiquities of the city. He entered into conversation with him, and found him intelligent and well bred. It was in the forenoon, and after walking with him over several parts of the city, and ascending the walls, whence they had a prospect of Flintshire and the mountains of Wales, he invited him to dine with him at his inn. By his accent, Waldegrave discovered that he was an Irishman ; and in the course of conversation he informed him, that he had received part of his education

education at Trinity-college, Dublin, but had not continued there long enough to take a degree. He had a strong propensity, he said, to painting, and had made some proficiency in the art, but had not yet been able to make it very lucrative. Part of the time that he had spent in England, he had chiefly supported himself by being an usher at several schools ; but he had found this an irksome and disagreeable employment, and was therefore now come to take his passage at Park-gate, in order to go to Dublin, where he had some relations, from whom he hoped to derive some assistance. After some farther conversation with him, Waldegrave found, that he was distressed for money to pay his passage, and defray his necessary expences. Having, therefore, formed

formed a favourable opinion of his new acquaintance, he made him a present of three guineas, and they soon after parted.

FROM Chester Waldegrave proceeded to Warrington, thence to Wigan, and thence to Lancaster. He very accurately viewed the castle there, and was much pleased with the elegance of Lancaster bridge, with the uncommon neatness of the town, and the beauty of its buildings. He then proceeded to Penrith, and thence to Carlisle, where he viewed the cathedral, citadel, and castle, and the three ancient gates of that city. Having made a short stay at Carlisle, he proceeded immediately to Edinburgh, by the way of Kelso.

C H A P. XXX.

At Edinburgh Waldegrave continues to prosecute his studies, and becomes acquainted with some of the inhabitants of that city—Observations relative to Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, and to James Thomson.

ON his arrival at Edinburgh, Waldegrave soon became acquainted with some of the principal inhabitants of that city, Mr. Grantham having procured him letters of recommendation not only to several of the professors of the university, but to other respectable persons resident at Edinburgh. In that city, as at Leyden,

Leyden, he applied himself closely to his studies, and to every source of information, by which he might hereafter be enabled to exercise the medical art with ability, and with success. But he still engaged occasionally in social parties ; and became acquainted with such persons at Edinburgh as were most distinguished by learning and knowledge, by polished manners, and by excellence of character.

AMONG others, one gentleman whom he frequently visited at Edinburgh, was Mr. Maitland, a man of considerable fortune, who had resided some years in that city, and who was distinguished by his love of literature, his politeness, and his hospitality. Mrs. Maitland was also a lady of very pleasing manners, and whose understanding

standing had been well cultivated. At the house of Mr. Maitland, Waldegrave also sometimes met with Mr. Carmichael, who practised as an advocate in the courts at Edinburgh, Dr. Craigthorn, a physician, and Mr. Hungerford, an English medical student.

HAVING dined one day with these gentlemen at Mr. Maitland's, and it being observed by Dr. Craigthorn, that he had lately seen, at the house of a Scottish peer, an original portrait of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Waldegrave said, that he should be glad to see that picture, as he had a great respect for the memory of Fletcher. Mr. Carmichael remarked, that it had been said of Fletcher, that ' he was blessed with a soul that hated and despised whatever was mean and

‘ and unbecoming a gentleman ;’ and that he ‘ was so stedfast to what he ‘ thought right, that no hazard nor ‘ advantage, no, not the universal em- ‘ pire, nor the gold of America, ‘ could tempt him to yield or desert ‘ it.’ ‘ He was certainly,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ a man of a very noble spirit, ‘ and had great merit both as a sena- ‘ tor, and as a writer. His style is ‘ remarkably perspicuous, manly, and ‘ energetic ; and his speeches, and po- ‘ litical discourses, have a just claim ‘ to a very high degree of commen- ‘ dation.’

MR. Hungerford observed, that he had lately been perusing Thomson’s poem on Liberty, of which a celebrated writer remarks, that when it first appeared, he tried to read it, and soon desisted, and never tried again.

‘ Now,’

‘ Now,’ said Mr. Hungerford, ‘ I found no difficulty in going to the end of it: on the contrary, I read the whole of it with a great degree of satisfaction.’ ‘ The writer of whom you speak,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ was influenced in his opinion of that work by his political prejudices. He did not like the subject of Thomson’s poem. I have repeatedly read his poem on Liberty with great pleasure, as well as his inimitable Seasons, and his admirable Castle of Indolence. Indeed, Thomson has ever been a favourite poet of mine. He paints from nature, and his works are strongly characterized by original and inventive genius.’

‘ We are informed by Dr. War-ton,’ said Mr. Maitland, ‘ that when Thomson published his WINTER, it

‘ it lay a long time neglected, till
‘ Mr. Spence made honourable men-
‘ tion of it in his Essay on the Odys-
‘ sey ; which becoming a popular
‘ book, made the poem universally
‘ known.’ ‘That circumstance,’ said
Dr. Craigthorn, ‘sufficiently shews,
‘ that the public judgment sometimes
‘ needs to be directed ; and that great
‘ excellence may be for a consi-
‘ derable time overlooked.’ ‘Doc-
‘ tor Johnson, I think,’ said Mr. Hun-
gerford, ‘speaks somewhat disrespect-
‘ fully of Spence.’ ‘He does,’ said
Dr. Craigthorn. ‘He was probably
‘ influenced by some personal dislike ;
‘ for Johnson’s characters are often
‘ tinged by political and personal pre-
‘ judices. This appears evidently
‘ to have been the case with respect
‘ to lord Lyttelton, and some others.

‘ But,

‘ But Dr. Joseph Spence was certainly a man who possessed much elegant literature, who was desirous of bringing into notice unknown and unprotected merit, and of a disposition in a very high degree benevolent and amiable.’

‘ THE anecdotes of literary men of his own time,’ said Mr. Carmichael, ‘ which were committed to writing by Spence, and some of which have been published, appear to be very curious and interesting.’ ‘ They are so,’ said Dr. Craigthorn, ‘ but I think that they have been sometimes relied on too implicitly. I particularly refer to those which Spence received from the mouth of Pope. I have no doubt of the veracity of Spence, where he speaks from his own knowledge; but I

‘ have not equal confidence in the
‘ veracity of Pope. I should re-
‘ ceive with much hesitation, and
‘ distrust, any stories related by him
‘ to the prejudice of such of his con-
‘ temporaries as he had any contest
‘ with, or against whom he had any
‘ personal dislike.’

‘ I HAVE heard,’ said Mrs. Maitland,
‘ that Aaron Hill exerted himself to
‘ bring the writings of Thomson into
‘ notice.’ ‘ He did, madam,’ said Mr.
Carmichael. ‘ Aaron Hill was a
‘ singular character. He engaged
‘ in too many things, and in pur-
‘ suits of too opposite a nature. As
‘ a writer, he was sometimes unna-
‘ tural and affected; but he appears
‘ to have possessed great benevolence
‘ of disposition, openness of temper,
‘ and dignity of mind. He pro-
‘ moted

‘ moted the interest of Thomson,
‘ when Thomson was little known,
‘ with ardour and sincerity.’

‘ BESIDES the excellence of Thomson as a poet,’ said Waldegrave, ‘ he appears also to have been of a very amiable private character. He was never married, but he was a good son, a good brother, and a sincere friend. Even Johnson, who was very far from being partial to him, observes in his favour, that Savage, who was personally acquainted with him, “ always spoke with the most eager praise of his social qualities, his warmth and constancy of friendship, and his adherence to his first acquaintance, when the advancement of his reputation had left them behind him.” Johnson adds, that Thomson was “ silent in min-

“ gled company, but chearful among
“ select friends ; and by his friends
“ very tenderly and warmly be-
“ loved.”

C H A P. XXXI.

Conversation at the house of Mr. Graham concerning Mary, queen of Scots, and George Buchanan.

THOUGH Waldegrave could not but sensibly feel that diminution of his happiness, which naturally arose from the absence of his Harriet, yet in other respects he found his residence at Edinburgh sufficiently agreeable. He enjoyed those pleasures which arise from study, and from the consciousness of progressive improvement. He had the society of ingenious and learned men; he was much pleased to find so many intelli-

gent and well-bred persons as he met with at Edinburgh, and that a taste there was so prevalent for rational and instructive conversation. Nor did he consider it as a small addition to the advantages of Edinburgh, that many of the ladies there were much distinguished by their good sense, their wit, and their vivacity; and these qualities rendered still more pleasing by their gentle and obliging manners.

THE name of one gentleman, at whose house Waldegrave passed many agreeable hours at Edinburgh, was Graham. He had been well educated, had travelled into various parts of Europe, and possessed a considerable degree of knowledge; and his lady was a polite and accomplished woman. In a dinner party, at the house

house of this gentleman, a conversation one day took place relative to Mary, queen of Scots, and George Buchanan. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Graham and Waldegrave, the company consisted of Dr. Mackenzie and Mr. Kenneth, both ministers of churches at Edinburgh, Mrs. Kenneth, wife to the latter, Mr. Macqueen, a Scottish advocate, and Mr. Hungerford, the English student in medicine, of whom mention was made in the preceding chapter.

It was observed by Mr. Kenneth, that he had lately been perusing an historical work, which particularly related to the reign of Mary, queen of Scots, in which George Buchanan was charged with being concerned in forging those letters, which were supposed to have been written by Mary

to Bothwell, and were considered as among the strongest proofs of her guilt. ‘ The work to which you refer,’ said Mr. Graham, ‘ is Dr. Stuart’s History of Scotland, during the reign of queen Mary. He says, I remember, that it was by the aid of Buchanan “ that those letters were framed which the regent and his cabal were to impute to Mary, and by the operation of which they thought finally to accomplish her ruin.” This is an extraordinary charge against Buchanan; but it is wholly unsupported by any proper evidence; and, I am fully convinced, that it is a groundless calumny. Even Sir James Melville, Mary’s own ambassador, speaks favourably of Buchanan. He represents him as a pious man; but says, that

‘ that “ he spoke and wrote as those
“ who were about him informed
“ him.” Supposing the letters attri-
buted to Mary to be forgeries, there
‘ is no ground for charging Buchanan
‘ with forging them. But I believe
‘ the letters to be genuine, and to
‘ have been really written by Mary
‘ to Bothwell.’

‘ BUT pray, sir,’ said Dr. Macken-
zie, ‘ have you attended to the argu-
ments of Mr. Goodall against the ge-
nuineness of these letters?’ ‘ I have,
‘ sir,’ said Mr. Graham, ‘ and also to
‘ those of Mr. Tytler; and am con-
‘ vinced by neither of them, nor by
‘ any other of the apologists of Mary.
‘ We may admit, with these writers,
‘ that there are now no genuine co-
‘ pies of the original French letters
‘ extant, and yet it will by no means

follow, that these letters were forgeries. Three of these letters were first published at the end of Buchanan's *Detectio Mariæ Reginæ*. As Buchanan's treatise was in Latin, the letters were also published in Latin. Soon after a Scottish translation of the *Detectio* was published, and at the end of it were printed, likewise in Scottish, the three letters, which had formerly appeared in Latin, and five other letters in Scottish, which were not in the Latin edition. In the Scottish translation, two or three sentences of the original French were prefixed to each letter, and then the Scottish translation of the whole followed. A French translation was afterwards published; and as the French translator was not in possession of copies of the original French

‘ French letters, he avowedly translated them from the Latin. These circumstances gave rise to those verbal criticisms on some of these letters, on which Mr. Goodall and Mr. Tytler have laid so undue a stress in the discussion of this controversy. Indeed, the objections against the genuineness of these letters are, in my opinion, abundantly outweighed by the positive evidence, and the arguments, in support of their authenticity, produced by Dr. Robertson, and by Mr. Hume.’

‘ On this subject,’ said Mr. Hungerford, ‘ I entirely concur in opinion with Mr. Graham. I have repeatedly read the letters attributed to Mary ; and the more I have read them, the more have I been con-

‘ vinced of their authenticity. They
‘ have not, in my apprehension, the
‘ least appearance of being forgeries.
‘ As Mr. Hume has observed, “ They
“ contain such a variety of particular
“ circumstances, as nobody would
“ have thought of inventing, espe-
“ cially as they must necessarily have
“ afforded Mary many means of de-
“ tection; and the letters tally so
“ well with all the other parts of her
“ conduct,” at the period in which
‘ they are supposed to be written, that
‘ the different proofs throw “ the
‘ strongest light on each other.”
‘ The earl of Murray, and other of
‘ the Scottish nobility, affirmed upon
‘ their word and honour, that the
‘ letters were written with the queen’s
‘ own hand, with which they were
‘ well acquainted. They were pub-
‘ licly

‘ licly produced in the parliament of
‘ Scotland ; and were so far consider-
‘ ed as genuine, that they are men-
‘ tioned, in the act against Mary, as
‘ one chief argument of her guilt.
‘ The original letters were also exhi-
‘ bited before queen Elizabeth, and
‘ the privy council of England, who
‘ were possessed of a great many of
‘ Mary’s genuine letters, and with
‘ which they were compared. Among
‘ the noblemen present was the duke
‘ of Norfolk, who was so partial to
‘ Mary, that he had a desire to marry
‘ her, and at last died in her cause.
‘ But he examined these letters, and
‘ believed them to be genuine. To
‘ suppose that these bodies of men,
‘ and these individuals, would all
‘ unite in supporting forged letters,
‘ fabricated for the purpose of black-
‘ ening

‘ ening Mary’s character, is totally in-
‘ credible.’

‘ BUT surely,’ said Mr. Macqueen,
‘ you must admit, that Mary was
‘ very ill treated by queen Elizabeth.’

‘ IN the conduct of Elizabeth to-
‘ wards Mary,’ said Mr. Hungerford,
‘ she was undoubtedly influenced by
‘ very unworthy motives, and treated
‘ her rigorously and unjustly. Mary
‘ fled into England for protection;
‘ and whatever her crimes might
‘ have been, Elizabeth had no right to
‘ bring her to trial, or to punishment.
‘ She was accountable, for her conduct
‘ in Scotland, to the parliament and
‘ people of that kingdom, but she
‘ was not accountable to Elizabeth.
‘ But though I admit Elizabeth’s
‘ treatment of Mary to have been in-
‘ defensible, yet I consider the charge
‘ against

‘against Elizabeth of having knowingly countenanced forgeries to blacken Mary, and of having herself procured forged letters for that purpose, to be wholly unsupported by any proper evidence, and to be totally groundless.’

‘It is extraordinary,’ said Mr. Kenneth, ‘that no account can now be given, of what became of the originals of Mary’s letters to Bothwell.’

IT was remarked by Mr. Graham, that Hume says, that “the very disappearance of these letters is a presumpti^{on} of their authenticity. That event can be accounted for no way but from the care of king James’s friends, who were desirous to destroy every proof of his mother’s crimes. The disappearance of Morton’s

“ton’s narrative, and of Crawford’s
“evidence, from the Cotton library,
“must have proceeded from a like
“cause.”

MR. Hungerford said, ‘ From the
‘ last account which we have of these
‘ letters, and which is well authenti-
‘ cated, it appears that, in the year
‘ 1582, they were in the possession of
‘ the earl of Gowrie, and by him pre-
‘ served with the most scrupulous
‘ care. That nobleman was put to
‘ death, on a charge of high treason,
‘ in 1584. All his effects were seized
‘ by James VI. then king of Scotland,
‘ Mary’s son; and it does not appear,
‘ that the original letters of Mary to
‘ Bothwell have ever been heard of
‘ since.’

‘ It has been hinted,’ said Mr.
Graham, ‘ by some of the apologists
‘ for

‘ for Mary, that the present is a peculiarly proper period for the vindication of her character, which has never, till lately, they suppose, had justice done it. But these gentlemen seem to have forgotten, that the successor of queen Elizabeth was James the first, Mary’s own son. No period would have been so proper for the vindication of Mary’s character, if it could have been vindicated on just and solid grounds. James being possessed of the crown of both kingdoms, had it in his power easily to procure every kind of evidence, that could possibly be obtained, for the exculpation of his mother from the charges brought against her. But no satisfactory vindication of her character, no proof that the letters which she was accused of

‘ of writing to Bothwell were forgeries, was ever published in the reign of James. It is, therefore, not now to be expected ; nor can her character now be vindicated by such inconclusive reasonings as have been urged in her favour, by conjectures without probability, and assertions without proof.’

MR. Kenneth remarked, that Mary’s beauty, and personal accomplishments, seemed to have had a considerable effect, in making some of her apologists the more vehement and ardent in her defence. Mrs. Graham observed, that it was natural to wish, that so beautiful and so accomplished a woman, as Mary is represented to have been, should have been innocent of such foul crimes, as those with which she was charged. ‘ That her

‘ her beauty, and her accomplishments,’ said Mr. Hungerford, ‘ should have made a powerful impression in her favour in her own time, is not to be wondered at; but I confess, that it has always appeared to me a subject of surprize, that transactions of so remote a date as those relative to her history, cannot now be discussed with more temper and moderation, than has been exhibited by some late writers on the subject.’

AFTER the business of Mary, queen of Scots, was dismissed, some farther observations were made relative to Buchanan; and it was observed by Dr. Mackenzie, that it had been asserted by a late noble writer, that Buchanan “was the father of WHIG-GERY as a system in Britain.” “The noble lord of whom you speak,” said

said Waldegrave, ' is entitled to much
' respect for his free and independent
' spirit, and for the generous ardour
' that he discovers in support of gene-
' ral liberty ; but I think that his
' lordship is mistaken in that assertion.
' In the most remote periods of the
' English History, the principles of
' liberty may be found among the
' people. Even Mr. Hume, speaking
' of the antient Britons, says, that
" their governments, though monar-
" chical, were free, as well as those of
" all the Celtic nations : and the
" common people seem even to have
" enjoyed more liberty amongst them,
" than among the natives of Gaul,
" from whom they were descended."
' Nathaniel Bacon also observes of the
' Saxons, that they were " a free
" people, governed by laws, and those
" made

“ made not after the manner of the
“ Gauls, by the great men, but by
“ the people ; and they were there-
“ fore called a free people, because
“ they were a law unto themselves.”

“ Bishop Hurd remarks, that “ with-
“ out connecting the system of liberty
“ with that of prerogative, in our no-
“ tion of the English government, the
“ tenor of our history is perfectly un-
“ intelligible, and that no consistent
“ account can be given of it, but on
“ the supposition of a legal limited
“ constitution.” Henry I. in a
“ speech to the parliament, which
“ is preserved by Matthew Paris, de-
“ clared, that “ he would preserve
“ and cherish them in their **ANTIENT**
“ **LIBERTIES**, which he had formerly
“ sworn to observe.” Edward II.
and Richard II. were both dethron-

‘ ed

‘ ed for tyranny; and their misgo-
‘ vernment, and violations of the
‘ rights of the people, were expressly
‘ stated as the grounds for dethroning
‘ them. In the treatise of Sir John
‘ Fortescue, lord chief justice of Eng-
‘ land, and lord chancellor, in the
‘ reign of Henry VI. “ on the dif-
“ ference between an absolute and a
“ limited monarchy, as it more parti-
“ cularly regards the English consti-
“ tution,” that great lawyer treats of
‘ the government of England as a
‘ limited monarchy. In one of the
‘ chapters of this work, Fortescue
‘ shews, in what way the revenue of
‘ the king of France came to be dou-
‘ ble to that of the king of England;
‘ and he says, that the reason was, that
‘ the French king took what he
‘ pleased, and the king of England
‘ what

‘ what his people pleased to give him.
‘ In a piece written by Dr. John Ayl-
‘ mer, bishop of London, in the reign
‘ of queen Elizabeth, the limited na-
‘ ture of the English government is
‘ perspicuously and accurately stated;
‘ and Sir Thomas Smith, who was
‘ secretary of state to king Edward
‘ VI. and afterwards to queen Eliza-
‘ beth, in his treatise of “ the Com-
“ monwealth of England,” also speaks
‘ in the highest terms of the power
‘ of the parliament of England, which,
‘ he says, can abrogate old laws and
‘ make new, appoint subsidies and
‘ taxes, and give form of succession
‘ to the crown. I cannot, therefore,
‘ admit, that George Buchanan was
“ the father of WHIGGERY as a sys-
“ tem in Britain;” though his Dia-
‘ logue *de Jure Regni apud Scotos* is
‘ certainly

‘certainly an excellent performance,
‘and contains very just political prin-
‘ciples. I add farther, that I regard
‘Buchanan as an author of resplen-
‘dent merit, and as one of the most
‘illustrious men of the age in which
‘he lived ; and I think the Scottish
‘nation should not be ready to ad-
‘mit, without evidence, charges in-
‘jurious to the character of a man,
‘whose talents and whose writings
‘were so great an honour to his
‘country.’

C H A P. XXXII.

Waldegrave leaves Edinburgh, and returns to Evesham—Is married to Harriet Maynard—Removes from Evesham, and settles in London as a physician—Conclusion.

WHEN Philip Waldegrave had been two years at Edinburgh, he took the degree of doctor of physic in that university, and soon after set out on his return to Evesham. But in his journey thither, he chose to take a different route from that which he had gone when he went to Edinburgh. From Edinburgh he went to Berwick, and thence to Alnwick, where he viewed the magnificent

seat of the duke of Northumberland. He then proceeded to Morpeth, and thence to Newcastle and Durham. At Durham he staid somewhat more than a day, viewing what was most remarkable in that city, and then proceeded, as before, on horseback, to Doncaster. From Doncaster he went to Derby, Litchfield, and Birmingham, and thence proceeded immediately to Evesham.

By his friends at Evesham he was kindly and affectionately received ; and he even found his Harriet improved in her person, though this Waldegrave thought hardly within the bounds of possibility. He wrote immediately to Mr. Langley, requesting that he would now consent to his union with his niece, as he had complied with the conditions that he had stipulated.

stipulated. Mr. Langley readily acquiesced, and acquainted him, by letter, that he would come down to Evesham in the following week, as he chose to be himself present at the marriage, and to act as father to his niece on the occasion. On Mr. Langley's arrival at Evesham, the day was fixed for the marriage of Waldegrave and his Harriet; and their nuptials were accordingly solemnized on the day appointed, Mr. Langley, Mr. Grantham, and Mrs. Ashton, being all present at the performance of the ceremony.

On the day of marriage Mr. Langley presented to Waldegrave, as the fortune of his niece, eight thousand pounds; and at the same time gave him intimation, that they might probably hereafter be still farther benefited

by him. The following day Mr. Grantham also made Waldegrave a present of two thousand pounds, in addition to his fortune, as a testimony of his friendship. When this was made known to Mr. Langley, he expressed to Mr. Grantham his surprize at his generosity. ‘ What I have done for my niece,’ said he, ‘ proceeded from the regard I have for her, and because she is my nearest relation: but Waldegrave is not in the least related to you; and, therefore, your liberality to him is the more remarkable.’ ‘ I am very intimately acquainted,’ said Mr. Grantham, ‘ with the good qualities of my friend Waldegrave, and I have a sincere regard for him. The only relations I have are in a state of affluence. I have no near relations; and have a right

‘ right to dispose of my money as I
‘ please. The greatest pleasure, that I
‘ have ever felt, has been in acts of
‘ benevolence and generosity. It has,
‘ therefore, always been a subject of
‘ surprize to me, that among men
‘ possessed of affluent fortunes, acts
‘ of generosity are not more fre-
‘ quent.’

A FEW days after the marriage of Waldegrave and Harriet, a private conversation took place between the former and Mr. Grantham, in which that gentleman addressed to Waldegrave the following observations : “ You may now, my dear Waldegrave, be considered as about to enter into the world ; and you will enter it with great advantages. You have been educated for a profession respectable and useful ; and you may rationally

expect to engage in it with success. Your intellectual and your literary qualifications are unquestionable; and to these, I know, are added, integrity and honour. The matrimonial connection that you have formed has been a very happy one; as your Harriet unites to an excellent and cultivated understanding, the most amiable manners, and great goodness of heart. But however flattering a man's prospects may be, it is always best for him to enter into the world with sober and with moderate expectations. He is thereby better fortified against those evils and disappointments which he may occasionally meet with: for uninterrupted prosperity, and a total privation of evil, cannot reasonably be hoped for in the present state by any human being.

Our

Our first aim should be, to obtain the approbation of our own hearts, and the favour of the Almighty. A firm belief in the great doctrine of a future state has a most powerful tendency to give dignity to the human character, to lead to rectitude of conduct, and to inspire fortitude in every situation of human life. I know, my dear friend, that these sentiments are perfectly congenial with your own ; I sincerely wish you success and prosperity in the present world ; but my wishes for your welfare extend farther, to that future and immortal state, where there will be neither fears nor disappointments, where I hope our friendship will be continued and improved, and where only uninterrupted felicity is to be enjoyed."

WALDEGRAVE continued at Eve-
sham

Evesham about two months after his marriage, and then prepared to set out for London, where he proposed to take up his residence. But before he left Evesham, he went to Worcester to pay a visit to his old friend Dr. Heathcote, with whom he had repeatedly corresponded, during his stay both at Leyden, and at Edinburgh. When he went to London, Waldegrave was accompanied by his Harriet, and by Mr. Grantham, who had also formed the resolution of quitting Evesham, and residing in the metropolis, that he might still enjoy the conversation of his friend Waldegrave.

SOON after his arrival in town, Waldegrave took a commodious house in Westminster, and there commenced his practice as a physician.

cian. Mr. Grantham provided himself with chambers in Gray's Inn. During the time of Waldegrave's residence at Edinburgh, Mrs. Ashton had received some accession of fortune by the death of a relation; and she also resolved to quit Evesham, as it was deserted by those friends whom she so much regarded, and with whom she had been so long connected. Soon after her arrival in the metropolis, she took a house at Kensington, where she might conveniently and frequently receive the visits of her old friends. Before Waldegrave's arrival in town, to settle there as a physician, his old school-fellow, Charles Rainsford, had been called to the bar. He had wholly broken off from those improper connexions

nections which he had formed, he now applied himself closely to the study of the law, and was expected to make a respectable figure in his profession.

IN the discharge of his duties as a physician, the conduct of PHILIP WALDEGRAVE is regulated by integrity, and by benevolence ; and when not engaged in these duties, his time is chiefly spent in the company of men of ingenuity and learning, and in the pursuits of literature and science. He has too great a regard for the honour of his profession, and for his own honour, to engage in any unworthy arts to increase his practice. But he is indefatigable in his endeavours to advance his medical knowledge ; he is also distinguished by rational

PHILIP WALDEGRAVE. 2 0

tional piety, and by active benevolence ; and he is always solicitous to maintain the dignity of virtue, and to promote the best interests of his country, and of mankind.

F I N I S.

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